THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Sixteen Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 226

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

'RACKET' JURY HELPS RELIEVE CITY OF GANGS

Attorney Says Philadelphia Almost Freed of Speakeasies and Vice

OFFICERS CO-OPERATE AGAINST LIQUOR TRADE

Police Dismissals and Ward Leader's Imprisonment Follow Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—"Racketeering" and gang rule which thrived in Philadelphia a year ago have virtually disappeared, and for the first time since the advent of prohibition the city is practically free of "high pressure" bootleggers, speakeasies and protected vice. A score of criminals are in jail, others are awaiting trial and the police department has been purged of men who helped to form a union of police, politics and crime.

This is the gist of a statement just made by John Monaghan, district attorney of Philadelphia on the anniversary of Philadelphia's appointment of a "racket" grand jury, which he said was responsible for the clean sweep that has taken place in the city's social life. Mr. Monaghan's statement was partly in answer to criticism of the grand jury, which had been accused of not doing anything although it was in session from Aug. 17, 1928, until March 13, 1929, and partly to call attention to the great change made in living conditions during the last year.

Jury Closes Speakeasies

When the jury started its investigation of two gang homicides, which was the beginning of its long inquiry, there were more than 1300 saloons running openly and hundreds of speakeasies under cover, many of them with police protection. Mr. Monaghan points out that those saloons are out of business and the places where they operated are either made over for productive lines of business or are falling away awaiting the crowbar and the pick of workmen who will tear them down. The speakeasies have been driven out of business.

The failure of the speakeasies was due partly to co-operation of the police, the federal and state prohibition units—which work harmoniously in Pennsylvania—and the city and county district attorneys. The prohibition units have shut off the supplies of beer which formerly came into Philadelphia by truckloads from breweries in northern and central parts of the State, operating under federal permits to make "cereal bev-

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Alien Runner Trade in Canada Revealed

WINDSOR, Ont. (AP)—Arrest by police of five aliens—four Polish youths and a German—in an automobile near the Windsor waterfront has revealed operations of the Detroit River alien runners.

While the men were under examination at police headquarters, a man who gave his name as "McCarthy" appeared. He explained he was a professional runner and that the five had been in his charge. He had left them, he said, in the car while he went to a neighboring dock.

Elaborating on the alien smuggling business, the man said he had planned to deliver his patrons on the Michigan shore, where he would be paid $50 each. He claimed not to know what the agent for the aliens had received from his charges.

Officers concluded they could not hold the aliens, for their departure for the United States is regarded as none of Canada's official concern.

Alcoholism Declines, Home Society Finds

Less than 1 per cent of the 262 broken homes receiving attention of the Boston Children's Friend Society last year were caused by drunkenness of the father, according to the 95th annual report by the society.

Before prohibition this percentage was much higher, records of the institution show, about 20 per cent of such cases being due to alcoholism of the family head. At no time since 1920 has the percentage exceeded 3 per cent, and it seems to be steadily decreasing each year, officials of the society state.

The society ils nonsectarian. Its method is to make a careful and sympathetic study of the conditions in the child's home in order to remove the trouble without disturbing the child. When necessary, however, children are placed in private homes in the country.

VENEZUELA REPORTS OUSTING OF REBELS

CARACAS, Venezuela (By U. P.)—Government forces have succeded in ousting the rebels who seized partial control of the city of Cumana, Aug. 13, it is officialy announced here.

The announcement stated that 400 rebels, who were landed at Point Cumana, Aug 11 from the German steamer Falke, after being repulsed in the first encounter, returned two days later and seized partial control of the town. The rebels retired after confiscating funds collected for aid of earthquake victims and are being pursued by federal troops

Canada Admits Modern 'Swiss Family Robinson'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Winnipeg, Man.

THE Anmeter family, numbering 13 persons in all, has just arrived in Canada to settle on agricultural land in the West. The family, which is originally from Switzerland, came to the Dominion from Russia.

A representative of the family insisted on going with a member of the Canada Colonization Association to Alberta to inspect the land held for the Anmeters before committing the rest of the group to taking it up.

CANADIAN 'WAVE' SEEN SWAMPING BORDER STATES

American Debt Policy Also Debated at Institute of Politics

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The peculiar position of the Canadian emigrant—particularly the French-Canadian emigrant—in the cultural and political community of the United States engaged the prime interest of the Institute of Politics in its continued analysis of the whole range of Canadian-American relations.

How, it was asked in substance, is New England to avoid making the admission, as Canada has done in the Quebec Act, that the French-Canadians are entitled to a place apart in the community?

It was felt by some that the facts themselves are tending to controvert this necessity since, in their view, French-Canadians were increasingly entering into New England's social and political life not merely as Franco-Americans but as full-fledged citizens.

Others urged that the United States must take more active steps toward hastening assimilation.

Migration Concentrated

There are the additional facts that Canadian migration is concentrated upon the border states, that the influx flows mainly through the communities of New England, and that the French-Canadian—as the experience of both Canada and the United States has made clear—constitutes an exceptionally unassimilable element.

Such were the principal ingredients of fact which the institute's round table on Canadian-American relations put into its intellectual test tubes. And there emerge a variety of suggestions and appraisals which cannot but be of value in promoting the ultimate solution.

Emphasizing what seemed to him to be the virtual impossibility of naturalizing the large body of French-Canadians who are finding residence and work throughout New England, Dr. Robert Dexter, secretary of the department of social relations of the American Unitarian Association, recommended that whatever restrictions are placed upon immigration from both Canada and Latin America be based on language, and that they not apply to English-speaking groups.

Dr. Dexter was inclined to feel that the Canadian Government might welcome such legislation.

Miss Elizabeth Eastman of the national board of the Young Women's Christian Association, Washington, D. C., pointed out that, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, 279,678 immigrants entered the United States, and that of this number 64,440 came from Canada.

The significance of this Canadian migration to the United States, Miss

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Pagan Temple Area With 60 Places of Worship Discovered at Treves

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Excavations in various parts of France and in French-occupied territory of the Rhineland close to the French frontier are of such importance as to be followed closely by archæologists here. At Treves, on the Moselle River, for example, a temple area has been disclosed which is the largest of this nature yet discovered north of the Alps.

Though only half of the work outlined has been accomplished, some 60 places devoted to worship of local deities have been unearthed. These include temples, dwellings of priests and a theater. Evidences show that the Romans were friendly disposed to the existing form of religion and allowed it to be practiced without interruption. Underneath stones edifices dating from the period of Augustus are fragments of wooden structures, built a few centuries earlier. Roman foundations were put to good use by the Franks who followed them, in erecting their houses. Reports state also that relics of the bronze age have also been encountered in the neighborhood.

The dispute about the finds last year at Glozel, which a government commission declared were not genuine, has not entirely settled down and several eminent experts still feel that the stones were prehistoric. With the memory of this still fresh comes news of the discovery on Teviec, an island off Brittany, of tablets, pottery and weapons of prehistoric age. Already a discussion has been started as to whether this is possible, or another "Glozel fake," and relics are being studied carefully.

There is, however, no controversy regarding the finding of a large Roman swimming pool near Lyons, built under Emperor Hadrian, and this will be remade by a committee of archæologists and architects. In Paris itself, near the Cluny Museum, excavations are continuing to produce portions of tenth and twelfth century abbeys, models of which finds are being sent to Harvard University.

CHINA MASSES TROOPS TO BAR BORDER RAIDS

Strictly Defensive Role Is Ordered, but Any Invasion to Be Repelled

PEIPING, China (AP)—Chinese authorities in Manchuria appear to have undertaken heavy troop concentration to prevent Russian troops from crossing the frontiers of Manchuria.

A military conference in Mukden called by the Governor, Chang Hsueh-liang of Manchuria, decided that all Chinese troops along the border should be instructed to remain strictly on the defensive. They were ordered, however, to repel any Russian invasion or raid.

The conference further decided to deduct 20 per cent from the salaries of all official employees of the Manchurian Government to purchase war material.

Manchurian railways are crowded with troop trains moving up toward the border. One division of troops has left Kirin City for Harbin, followed a few hours later by a machine gun corps, and several batteries of artillery.

Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, nominally second in command in Manchuria to the Governor, Chang Hsueh-liang, but really the strong man of Manchuria, left Kirin City with the troops for Harbin. He will direct the Chinese military operations.

LONDON (AP)—Tokyo cablegrams to the Daily Mail purporting to be based on official Japanese information, said that Soviet troops had completed mobilization on the Manchurian frontier and shortly would march on Harbin, the provincial railroad center.

The cablegrams, whose author was Sir Percival Phillips, widely known British newspaperman, said that the Soviet Union Government had determined to force China to comply with its demands regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway by warlike operations, but without a formal declaration of war.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Russian Soviet authorities are accused of activities to "bring about a world-wide revolution" in the latest Chinese note dealing with the Manchurian controversy.

A further note handed to the State Department here by Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Ambassador, declares that while "preserving its territorial sovereignty and adopting precautionary measures of self-defense against external invasions," the Chinese Government is still intent upon abiding by the terms of the Kellogg anti-war treaty and is ready at any time to resume negotiations looking to settlement of its disputes with the Soviet Government.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — While no statement was made for quotation by Colonel Stimson on the Chinese official note on the crisis with Russia, presented at the State Department by Dr. C. C. Wu, it is known that the Department minimizes many of the claims put forward by the Nationalist Government.

NANKING (AP)—Based on reports from Harbin, Chinese Nationalist Government authorities estimate that 30,000 Russian troops are stationed along the Manchurian borders, all of them under the command of of General Budenny, famous Bolshevist cavalry leader.

Russian Advance Reported

TOKYO (AP)—A dispatch to Rengo, Japanese news agency, from Mukden states that 40,000 Russian Soviet troops stationed at Iman, halfway between Vladivostok and Kharbarovsk have invaded Chinese territory and are moving steadily westward.

Buffalo Swings Wide Its Spacious 'Water Gate'

Courtesy Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

View of Buffalo Harbor Entrance, Showing Development Along Water Front. Located at the Foot of the Great Lakes, Buffalo Claims Rank as Sixth Among United States Ports.

ZEPPELIN MENDS STRUTS BROKEN LEAVING HANGAR

Slight Mishap at Japanese Airport Delays Departure Several Hours

KASUMIGAURA, Japan (AP)—Two broken struts on its rear gondola delayed the start of the Graf Zeppelin's transpacific flight.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, commander, had announced that the ship would make its second attempt to take off for Los Angeles, at 9 p. m. (7 a. m. eastern standard time) but the departure was further delayed by unfavorable weather to some time after midnight Aug. 22, Japanese time.

The two struts were broken before dawn Aug. 22 as the Zeppelin was being taken from the hangar here preparatory to beginning the long flight. For some unexplained reason the tail of the giant ship dipped, allowing the rear gondola to strike the ground and smash the wooden supports.

Three minutes later and the Graf would have been in the air on its way across the Pacific. Dr. Eckener hastily gave orders delaying removal of the airship from the hangar and himself stepped to the ground and examined the damage. He recognized at once the necessity for repairs.

The passengers disembarked and left by automobile for Tokyo while workmen at the naval airport here immediately began to repair the damage. The motor contained in the gondola was not injured. The damage was confined principally to the gondola's superstructure.

Immense crowds had remained all night long at the outskirts of the airfield with the hope of witnessing the take-off of the Graf. The last-minute accident disappointed them, but at least half remained in their places.

It was recalled that this was the first accident to the Zeppelin on a take-off. On the Graf's first westward transatlantic crossing a gust of wind ripped some of the fabric from a rear fin and on its unsuccessful westward crossing attempt last May three of five crankshafts were broken. Both landings and take offs heretofore had been without incident.

The course of the Graf Zeppelin to Los Angeles had been calculated to be over a mileage of 5470. The flight probably will occupy about 100 hours, putting the Graf into Los Angeles about Monday noon Pacific time. About 2500 miles will remain ahead of the Zeppelin before it can complete its round-the-world venture at Lakehurst, N. J.

Henry Ford Declares He Will Give Up Business if 'Booze Ever Comes Back'

Inaccuracies Caused by Alcohol Would Make Good Car Impossible, He Says—Blames Clubs and Society for Fostering 'Blind Pigs'

"If booze ever comes back to the United States I am through with manufacturing," says Henry Ford in an article entitled "Let Prohibition Begin at Home," appearing in the September Pictorial Review out today.

"I would not be bothered," Mr. Ford continues, "with the problem of handling over 200,000 men and trying to pay them wages which the saloons would take away from them. I wouldn't be interested in putting automobiles into the hands of a generation soggy with drink.

"With booze in control we can count on only two or three effective days' work in the factory—and that would destroy the short day and the five-day week which sober industry has introduced.

"When men drank two or three days a week, industry had to have a 10 or 12-hour day and a six or seven-day week. With sobriety the working man can have an eight-hour day and a five-day week with the same or greater pay.

"That is only the factory phase. Look at the traffic phase. Gasoline and booze don't mix; that's all. Booze doesn't go with industry. It benumbs everyone who uses it—manager and worker. No one is as good with a brain half fogged. I would not be able to build a car that will run 200,000 miles if booze were around, I wouldn't have accurate workmen, and without accurate workmen I could not get the necessary precision in work, even with machinery, because more people are making the machinery to make the car today than make the car itself. . . .

Liquor Causes Inaccuracies

"With drink they could not do it, because booze destroys brain power. It causes inaccuracies and when men do poor work they lose interest, which is the greatest calamity that can happen. It is interest in life and work that makes the world go round, that keeps people alive and creates the energy and enthusiasm necessary to accomplish and discover the best things. . . ."

Mr. Ford says that "prohibition began at home with women who wanted better home conditions," and he points out that if women "uphold the law in their homes we need bother very little about other places where the law is violated—they will automatically disappear."

"Just now," the article continues, "the blind pig lives by the reflected light of a few prominent drawing rooms and clubs. . . .

"If wealthy hostesses knew that they are really menacing the happiness and security of the working man's wife and her children, I am sure they would announce to their circles, 'No more cocktails here. We are hand-in-glove with our sister Americans in this matter.'

"Prohibition is effective with 99 per cent of our population. The remaining 1 per cent seems little, but in a great country like ours it is a great many people. This 1 per cent is made up largely of the wealthy class, the criminal class, and the abandoned class."

The Matter of Personal Liberty

Mr. Ford denies the charge that prohibition was "forced" on the country, and in discussing personal liberty he says in part:

"Personal liberty is so much increased by the Nation's emancipation from alcoholic addiction that it is childish wilfulness to talk about infringement of rights. Let us say that a man has a personal right to drink himself to death; we, as society, have no right to go into the business of serving him drink; we have no right to say that his drinking is necessary to the support of the United States Government; we have no right to decree that a certain percentage of American wives and American children shall automatically perish with him. . . ."

Mr. Ford believes that drinking among the rich is rapidly becoming unfashionable, and discussing this he says that "in wealthy circles the habit of drinking is disappearing fast."

"Two years ago," he continues, "drinks were served everywhere—all sorts and kinds of drinks. But conditions are now 50 or 60 per cent better. Foreign embassies in the United States, acutely sensitive to the proprieties of the situation, have, in some cases, accepted prohibition as the rule in the embassies; are, in other cases, considering doing so; have, in all cases, ceased public use of their liquor stocks. This is a very significant indication as to which way the social wind is blowing."

Coste's Zeppelin Race Peters Out

LE BOURGET (AP)—Capt. Dieudonne Costé has had his plane removed from Le Bourget to the Villacoublay air field. This move was generally interpreted here as meaning indefinite postponement of any attempt to make a record-breaking flight.

Pressed again for some revelation as to his plans for Tokyo or New York, Captain Costé told the Associated Press: "I do not know and probably I shall really not decide until after my take-off."

Captain Costé definitely assured the Associated Press on Aug. 21 that he was about to start for Tokyo.

BUFFALO MAKES HOME FACILITIES BUSINESS ASSET

'Good Place to Live' Pulls Better Than 'Good Sites for Factories'

By TULLY NETTLETON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—"Don't talk to us about your transportation facilities, your advantages for manufacture and marketing; we are already sold on that," officials of a large company considering a change of location told representatives of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce. "The point on which you've got to convince us is that Buffalo is a good place to live."

And the chamber did it.

With brief cases filled with photographs not of office building or factory sites, but of parks, playgrounds, schools, churches, country clubs and residential streets, spokesmen for Buffalo went to New York City and proved to the company's executives they could find attractive homes for themselves and their 600 employees, educational and cultural advantages for their children, golf courses, bathing beaches and scenic places to go, recreational opportunities comparable to those of the national metropolis without its congestion.

That was the way the offices of the Rand Kardex Company were brought to Buffalo, according to Samuel B. Botsford, general manager of the Chamber of Commerce. The company already had its factory in Tonawanda, a Buffalo suburb, the home of James C. Rand Jr., originator of the system.

A Newly Recognized Asset

Through the Kardex Company incident and others like it, Buffalo business people have reached the conclusion that the attractions of Buffalo as a place to live are as important a business asset as its reputation for steel mills, grain elevators and factories.

These attractions consist not alone of formal civic improvements. Some of them are simply innate in the characteristics of Buffalo people. They are neighborly and home-loving. They do a lot of chatting with each other over the backyard fence.

A woman who has made her home in several parts of the city at various times said that in each place she moved to, neighbors came over to give her plants, bulbs and cuttings of shrubs from their own flower-filled yards, so that her own was quickly furnished.

A business man who came here from the seaboard said he never before saw a large city where so many active men of affairs took time to go to their homes for lunch. Individual homes rather than apartments house apparently a greater proportion of the people than in most cities of the north Atlantic states.

A single savings bank, whose 70,000 depositors in a city of 500,000 form an indication of thrift, has more than $51,000,000 in home mortgages under which probably

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

Charting of Weather for Air Pilots Engages Attention of British Experts

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—How expert weather observations are helping to make aviation safe and comfortable was explained recently in a conference of meteorologists of the British Empire, followed by a visit to the Croydon Aerodrome, where delegates from all parts of the world enjoyed a short flight.

Capt. F. Entwistle, superintendent of the aviation services of the meteorological office, described to the conference the arrangements for supplying weather information on civil and international air routes. Great Britain, he said, is responsible only for that section of the route between Croydon and the coast, but corresponding organizations exist on the continent.

Information put at the disposal of pilots hour by hour, or even at shorter intervals, he said, enables them to select the most favorable route from among alternative routes to vary their altitudes to suit varying conditions, and in other ways to promote safety and economy.

Mr. Entwistle then outlined meteorological arrangements completed in connection with the recently started air mail to India.

M. A. Giblett, superintendent of the Airship Division of the Meteorological Office, described experimental investigations into wind structure and temperature conditions carried out in this country and Egypt, and which he considered of extreme importance in navigation, with particular reference to the mooring of airships.

Lieut.-Col. E. Gold, president of the Meteorological Subcommittee of the International Commission for Air Navigation, gave an account of the origin and development of the commission and its meteorological work.

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Time and Labor-Saving Devices for the Home

A series on this subject will start

Tomorrow

on the Household Arts Page

Panama Thrives on New Economy Diet, but Finds Budgeting a Bit Upsetting

PANAMA (By U. P.)—The Republic of Panama has gone on an economy diet, and is feeling the rigors of a severe slicing of government expenses under a budget system.

The nation's debts total about $20,000,000, or over $40 per capita in a country where poverty-ridden Indians make up the greater part of the population. Panama realized that interest charges of $1,000,000 a year, plus current expenses were slowly causing the State to founder.

The Government took stock. It invited assistance of experts from the United States. They devised a regimen. It embraced on one hand a more careful collection of revenues, on the other hand reduced expenditures, including a 10 per cent cut in government salaries.

These changes were a bit upsetting. They went into effect last month.

Panama has engaged an American citizen, a certified public accountant, to serve as auditor. Under his advice, which corresponds with that of the governmental and banking experts, economies of purchasing and administration are being effected.

Results are already being felt. The Government is paying bills in the same month they are presented.

It is expected that solvency will be maintained easily, and within a few years a surplus will be built up as was done during the régime of the first American fiscal agent.

FRENCH DEMAND YOUNG REPORT OR DAWES PLAN

Germany Must Pay by Old Schedule If Conference Fails, Says Briand

RHINE'S RELEASE ALSO WOULD BE DEFERRED

British Deny Blame for Deadlock and Germans Insist on Reduced Annuities

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Germany must continue to pay under the Dawes plan until the Young plan is effected, Aristide Briand, French Prime Minister, told the German delegation in its meeting with representatives of the chief creditor powers at the reparations conference here. M. Briand asserted that France would not evecuate the Rhineland until the plan is put into operation.

The German delegation was disappointed at the result of the meeting, which convened so that Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, might explain the German viewpoint.

After sharply criticizing the failure of Germany's creditors to agree, Dr. Stresemann asked for a provisional arrangement for German reparations until the Young plan is accepted so that Germany might not be compelled to pay the higher annuities due under the Dawes plan instead of the amount which the Paris experts fixed in the new scheme of reparations.

Germany, added Dr. Stresemann, had a right to know where she stood, and he told the representatives of other powers that they would undertake a serious responsibility if they failed to give Germany the relief she demanded, hinting that this might cause the German Government to reverse its present policy.

Briand Blames England

France, said M. Briand, came to The Hague prepared to put the Young plan into operation and arrange for evacuation of the Rhineland, and he said difficulties of the conference had been caused by England.

Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, would not admit this, and there followed some rather irritating conversations about who was responsible for the present crisis. Mr. Snowden agreed with M. Briand concerning the financial issue with Germany, but there is reason to believe the British would give Germany some relief from the higher scale of payment if the other countries would agree. M. Briand made it plain that there would be no evacuation of the Rhineland until the Young plan is accepted, which is obviously intended as a hint to Mr. Snowden that he should be more conciliatory concerning British demands for alteration of the Young plan.

Powers Prolong Session

The six powers are continuing their deliberations. Representatives of the occupying powers have decided to ask for a full meeting of the political committee, Aug. 23. Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, again emphasized the decision of the British Government to recall its troops from the Rhineland before the new year.

Delegates of Great Britain, Italy, France and Belgium continued the discussion of Germany's demand for a lower scale of reparations payments if the Young plan should not be accepted here.

The British delegation asserts Mr. Snowden did not go as far as M. Briand at the previous meeting in opposing Dr. Stresemann's demand for a lower scale. The British expect the French, Italians and Belgians to decide before Aug. 24 whether they can make any sacrifice of their share of German annuities, for without this there seems to be no hope for agreement.

German delegates were to join the four-power meeting of France, Italy, Belgium and Japan, the afternoon of Aug. 22, in order that their consent to granting of surpluses from Dawes plan to Britain might be obtained.

Serious efforts were being made by delegates of the four powers to meet the British demand under the Young plan. They reviewed the situation, and were understood to be prepared to improve their offer. They wanted to know whether Mr. Snowden would do anything to meet them by making concessions on his side, and they were to communicate with him later in the day.

Both sides continue to maneuver for position which will enable them to throw the blame on the other side if negotiations fail. But final moves on The Hague chess board are being carried out with sincere intention by all parties to reach an agreement on financial issues.

Way to Suspend Session If Deadlock Continues Is Sought at The Hague

THE HAGUE (AP)—The delegates to the reparations conference, still stubbornly trying to reach some sort of agreement, have turned to private conversations after deciding there was no longer any use trying to settle their differences in committee, or in groups.

Henri Jaspar, Prime Minister of Belgium, intervened at a meeting of the six powers this morning, when he saw the discussion was making no progress. He proposed that the delegates adjourn, leaving the rest of the work of the conference to be done in private conversations.

The private conversations will have three principal objects:

1. Agreement of the other creditors with the British as to the distribution of annuities.
2. Accord between the French, Belgians and Germans as to the date

for final liberation of the Rhineland.

3. In case the two others fail, how to break off the conference so that it can be resumed under conditions permitting hope of success.

Briand Holds Out Hope

During the meeting Aug. 22, Aristide Briand, Prime Minister of France, showed some optimism, saying: "This conference is not dead. We must do all we can to save it."

He was replying to a proposal by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister of Germany, that if no agreement were reached here, a sort of partial moratorium might be accorded Germany, which would permit her to pay under the Young plan instead of the Dawes plan after Sept. 1.

That all the old allies were lined up against Dr. Stresemann on the question of reparations payments under the Young plan after Sept. 1 gave rise to reports that the British and French had come together. Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, denied these reports, saying the fact the allies were against abrogation of the Dawes plan was simply incidental and that there was no grouping of powers against Germany.

Germans Expect Discussion to Be Moved to Geneva

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The Germans have not given up hope that The Hague conference, described here now as a "preliminary conference," may end successfully. That is, they hope an agreement will be reached which will permit a continuation of the negotiations in Geneva.

There is a belief that the Allies may yet come to terms regarding distribution of the reparations annuities, which would open the way for a discussion of political questions. The Nationalists here are attacking Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister, assuming that he will not bring a definite guarantee of Rhineland evacuation home with him. The right wing of the German People's Party, which is bitterly opposed to the Social Democrats—both parties are in the Government—moreover declares a continuation of the Dawes plan beyond Sept. 1 would place the Reich's finances in a most difficult situation and lead to a Government crisis. The Minister of Finance has been reckoning with the reduction of annuities, and says if the Young plan's becoming into force is delayed, the Reich's funds will be exhausted.

British Stand in 1928 Recalled

LONDON (AP)—Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, is following at The Hague the policy insisted upon from the first by the former Conservative Government, Lord Cushendun, internationalist and chief of the British delegation to the Reparations Preparatory Conference at Geneva in 1928, said in an interview at his residence.

Lord Cushendun said that in Geneva he specified, as an essential preliminary to the establishment of a committee of reparations experts, that it must be understood the British Government based its policy on the Balfour note and on the Spa percentages.

'Liberated' Rumania Adopts Tsarist Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The new administrative law which the Rumanian Parliament has just passed, representing a fundamental reform in the government, is a return to regulations which existed in Russia and Austria-Hungary when those countries were governed by tsars and emperors, and constitutes an interesting commentary on the meaning of "liberation" and "democracy."

As a result of the World War, Bessarabia, in Russia, and Bukovina, Transylvania and the Banat in Austria-Hungary—all inhabited largely by Rumanians—were joined to the mother country, thus forming the present "Greater Rumania."

Immediately after the annexation, the Rumanian Government at Bucharest changed the local governments in these provinces and replaced the administrative systems of the Hapsburgs and Romanoffs with Rumanian methods. The provinces were displeased with the change and for a decade struggled against the extremely centralized and autocratic administrative system. When they gained control of the Rumanian Government, one of the first things they did was to work out a new administrative law.

The people of the "Old Kingdom" were largely instrumental in freeing the Rumanians from Russia and Austria-Hungary, and now these Rumanians have freed the people of the "Old Kingdom" from a very onerous and oppressive centralized administration.

CANADA OPPOSES FINANCIAL AID TO IMMIGRANTS

British Employment Envoy Visits Ottawa—Labor Talks Quota System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal of Great Britain, who heads the movement to find work for the unemployed, has been at Ottawa, discussed immigration and trade, and left again.

Mr. Thomas had several conferences with Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, and with the Cabinet but it is understood that no definite plan to stimulate British immigration to Canada has been arrived at.

The Government here will co-operate in aiding good British immigration to come to Canada but will not finance any assisted passage scheme or embark on any ambitious immigration program.

The trend of British migration this year and the stricter regulations with respect to continentals has changed the balance and this year's new Canadians so far are 50 per cent British, a condition of affairs which has not existed in recent years, in fact since before the World War.

Next week the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress meets in annual convention at Montreal and it is understood that the congress will pass a resolution objecting to any assisted immigration favoring further restriction on continentals, and a preference for British immigration.

There may even be proposals that the quota system similar to that in the United States may be put into effect. This would insure a preponderance to British migration, as the vast majority of the people of Canada not native to the Dominion are of British origin.

'RACKET' JURY HELPS RELIEVE CITY OF GANGS

(Continued from Page 1)

erages." Within the last 12 months transportation of illegal beer into Philadelphia has become so unprofitable and so dangerous that the so-called "beer barons" have given up the business.

"Needled beer"—that is, near beer to which alcohol was added after it reached the selling place—also has become unprofitable because of the difficulty of obtaining alcohol and the refusal of former speakeasy patrons to buy beer with concocted alcohol in it.

Gamblers Driven Out

Gambling houses which operated on a large scale a year ago have been driven out and the chief gamblers are either in jail or out of town.

The name "night club" has grown into such disrepute that Philadelphia is said to have none, and the few cafés and restaurants which remain open for theater patrons are quiet, orderly and under constant police supervision. Mr. Monaghan characterized night clubs as the "hatcheries of crime" and recalled that three notorious places had been closed. This treatment of night clubs in Philadelphia has made it difficult for places which were obeying the law to get patronage. Philadelphians—even those with a taste for late parties and gay life—became unwilling to take chances on being caught in the periodic night club raids.

As the grand jury began to investigate conditions growing out of the two gang homicides, they found crime in many phases being made possible and profitable through an amazing combination of criminals with police and politicians. As the jury proceeded with fearlessness to bring out the evidence, these things were uncovered.

Cases of Graft Uncovered

"We found that tribute money was being paid regularly, with the police and politicians getting their cut," Mr. Monaghan said. "This was broken up after we had caused the dismissal of nearly 200 policemen and sent one ward leader to prison.

"Within the last few weeks I have had a complete survey made of the city. As a result, I can say that there is not a wide-open saloon operating within the city limits. There are still some speakeasies working behind barricaded and guarded doors, but these are not doing a great deal of business. A year ago there were 10 open saloons within two blocks of the city hall; today, there is an occasional speakeasy, and we are watching these places so closely that they can hardly get enough customers to make operation profitable."

"Protected vice has been driven out," he added, whereas a year ago many places were operated and "police exacted protection money."

Judges are refusing to permit criminal lawyers to clutter up the court calendars with postponements, or to delay legal procedure with technical gestures.

Capone's Conviction Cited

"There is the case of Alphonse Capone of Chicago," said Mr. Monaghan. "Here is a man who has evaded the law for years, a millionaire and apparently a man of great influence in the groups with which he does business. He was arrested here one evening on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, and the next morning he was on his way to jail to serve a year's sentence. This man employed every legal strategy, every method that apparently had served him so well before—because he had never been in jail—but he failed in Philadelphia. Few persons realize the conniving that was done in the Capone case. His friends were ready to spend any amount of money to get him out. I have not mentioned this before, but one prominent figure from Chicago went to a friend of mine and tried to find out whether $50,000 would interest me.

"Another thing we did to make the gangsters uncomfortable was to make it illegal for them to carry arms in automobiles, and we have obtained convictions with the same results that would come from carrying concealed weapons."

Mr. Monaghan gave a large measure of credit for Philadelphia's clean-up to Maj. Lemuel B. Schofield, Director of Public Safety, who went into office as a result of the August grand jury's investigation.

Austrian Bee-keepin Keeps Tousands Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Recent exhibitions by organizations of beekeepers in this country have surprised even Austrians as to the extent and value of this industry.

The Association of Austrian Beekeepers has 750 branches and a membership of 25,000, and it has been declared that there are probably twice as many outside the association, interested practically in this work.

Beekeeping was taken up seriously in the middle of the last century, and during the last 30 years everything possible has been done to develop it. The annual output of honey and beeswax amounts to about $1,000,000, and in good years, as much as 2,000,000 kilograms of honey have been obtained.

Beekeeping has been protected by special laws for more than a century and now proposals are afoot to adopt legal measures for the protection of the sale of pure honey, as much of what is imported under the term "honey" is declared to be inferior and competes unfairly with the home product.

Spinneries Double Output in Belgium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Striking growth of Belgium's cotton industry is shown by the fact that cotton thread production rose from 45,000,000 kilos in 1913 to 75,000,000 kilos in 1928.

The average production of every spindle increased from 3 kilos in 1913 to 3½ kilos in 1928, despite the eight-hour law. The increase is probably due to the fact that most factories work with double teams in the big spinneries which have been built since the armistice.

Belgium's cotton industry exists practically on exportation, though it finds it often difficult to discover the needed markets. Every workday Belgium exports nearly 150,000 kilos of cotton materials, and annual exportation has risen from 31,456,000 kilos of cotton materials in 1925 to 43,672,000 in 1928.

'LOVE ANIMALS' TAUGHT IN AFRICAN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARKLY WEST, S. Af.—The Education Department of the Cape Province is now directing the attention of principals of schools, through the medium of the Education Gazette, to the need of impressing on scholars the treating of all animals with kindness.

Instruction on the humane treatment of animals can best be given, says the department, in the time devoted to nature study, and an occasional lesson should be set aside for this purpose.

AMERICAN RESIDENTS GET DANISH DEGREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The Royal Danish Engineering College, which celebrates its hundredth anniversary on Aug. 30, is marking the occasion by conferring honoris causa degrees on 16 doctors. Three of the recipients live in the United States: Prof. Capt. William Hovgaard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Henrik J. Krebs, for 50 years a resident of the United States, founder of the large dye works at Wilmington, and Prof. H. M. Westergaard, University in Urbana, Ill.

MRS. LINDBERGH GUIDES PLANE

HICKSVILLE, N. Y. (AP)—Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh is progressing in aviation. In four hours of instruction she has guided a plane by herself, and made some landings alone. Her husband was up with her in a dual control craft, which landed eight times.

ALL ROUTES TO BE MARKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—An order has just been placed by the state highway department for 40,000 route markers which will be installed throughout the State's 11,000-mile highway system. Heretofore only main routes have been fully marked.

ENTIRE CREW RESCUED

NEW YORK (AP)—J. H. Benson, master of the Dollar liner President Harrison, has sent a wireless that his men rescued the entire crew of 26 men of the German steamer Quimistan, which caught fire in mid-ocean.

Canadian 'Wave' Seen Swamping Border Area of United States

(Continued from Page 1)

Eastman believed, was not essentially its numbers, but its concentration in the border states, and also its almost continuous contact with the parent population in Canada.

This factor is, of course, thought by some to constitute a really valuable and desirable link between the peoples of Canada and the United States, rather than any menace of divided allegiance.

Miss Eastman explained that the average number of years before a Canadian becomes a naturalized citizen of the United States according to the census of 1920 is 16—longer than is taken by any other of the 20 racial groups for which the estimate was made.

With respect to the apparent difficulty in assimiliating the French-Canadians, Prof. E. H. Gumbart of the Connecticut State College of Agriculture, felt that the situation is growing better, and that, in fact, the British-Canadian is less amenable to assimilation than the French-Canadian.

Better Off at Home

Dean P. E. Corbett of McGill University, leader of the round table on Canadian-American relations, explained that it was widely held that the French-Canadian is better off in Canada than elsewhere because he has a stronger guarantee of maintaining his desired social and cultural coherence.

It was Dr. Dexter's estimate that there are 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 French-Canadians in the United States, and that more than 1,000,000 of that number are living in the New England states, comprising about one-seventh of the New England population.

Dr. Dexter quoted one writer whose opinion was that the French-Canadians, by virtue of their cohesion and fecundity, would ultimately dominate as a racial group the entire New England territory.

"The real problem," he said, "is similar to that which they present in Canada. Why? While they are Canadians, they are first of all French-Canadians. This, as all Canadians know, is quite different from being French.

"Their love for the Dominion or for the British Commonwealth of Nations is decidedly platonic. They desire above all else to retain the same status in the United States, although here there are many more difficulties."

With a relatively decreased immigration, Dr. Dexter was hopeful that the problem of assimilating such a separated minority might be worked out.

Debt Policy Defended

Gerrard Winston, Undersecretary of the Treasury from 1923 to 1926 and secretary of the United States World War Debt Funding Commission, presented to the general conference of the institute a comprehensive and legally documented case in support of the American debt policy.

He contended that that policy was based on sound economics and equity, and indicated that in all likelihood the Government will be willing to reopen the matter if future developments demand.

George Young, veteran British diplomatist, speaking in general opposition to Mr. Winston's viewpoint, submitted that the approaches to this problem are headed in the wrong direction and that the Dawes and Young plans were attempts to make a business proposition out of the "absurd financial stipulations of the Versailles Treaty."

He felt that the Young Plan together with the proposed international bank were backward steps, and that the establishment of this bank would bring into being a power unprecedented in world history beside which the League of Nations would fade into insignificance.

Instead of trying to secure actual payment of the debts, he urged that the United States should use them as a lever to bring about disarmament and world peace.

A considerable division of opinion resulted from Mr. Winston's contention that the American debt policy was actually generous. Dr. André Siegfried, a French economist, admitted that the United States had given up half of the debt which France owed to it, but he questioned whether this was actually cancellation or merely the remittance of interest.

Two Essential Questions

The two essential questions which must be answered in questioning the foreign debt policy of the United States, Mr. Winston said, are whether the debts should be paid and whether the debts can be paid.

It was his conclusion that the United States has been liberal in reducing the amounts, and that there is no argument for cancellation except the sentimental. He believed that the debtor nations were economically competent to meet the obligations.

For the United States to cancel the debts "for the good of the American conscience and to do a big thing," far from enhancing Europe's friendliness toward the United States, would, in Mr. Winston's opinion, be considered "an admission that the United States was a Shylock."

In support of his contention that the American debt policy has been a generous one, Mr. Winston pointed to the fact that the French debt has been cut 61 per cent, and that substantial reductions have been made in those of the other nations.

No Switching of Debtors

Mr. Winston insisted that from the point of view of the United States there is no connection between reparations and debts, and that the United States could not agree to the idea that "the war debtor may force its creditor to release it and to accept a new debtor."

The speaker felt also that the importance of the amounts involved in the war debts were greatly exaggerated. In relation to the United States 1928 balance of international payments, war-debt receipts were but $210,000,000 of the following fiscal transactions: immigrants sent $217,000,000 abroad; American tourists spent $782,000,000; American investments abroad earned $817,000,000, and foreigners bought $1,634,000,000 of American securities.

"Cancellation today," Mr. Winston concluded, "has no political or economical justification. If Germany fails, a re-examination of settlements may, or may not, be necessary. Until that time comes, if ever, there is nothing to argue about.

"A body of the world's ablest experts, including those from Germany, just two months ago set their hands to th statement that Germany can pay. Are we not a little premature in deciding that these experts are wrong?"

Addressing Dr. William T. Foster's round table on "planned prosperity," Paul Harvey of New York, a lecturer on public affairs, declared that the determined effort which President Hoover is supporting for increasing consumers' power will have far-reaching international effects.

Economic Stabilization

Such an economic stabilization, he said, will not only enable the American people more nearly to consume the equivalent of what they can produce, but it will increase their purchasing power for those products which they can only obtain, or can best obtain, from abroad.

Secondly, Mr. Harvey suggested that such an economic achievement by the United States will "tend to point the way to Europe to do that which is more important for Europe to do, namely, to combine in an economic union in an effort to utilize the resources of Europe more effectively and to turn her attention somewhat from the mad scramble for overseas markets and concentrate her attention upon the development of her home markets.

From the standpoint of the peace of the world, Mr. Harvey stated that nothing is more important than the effective operation of the plan to enable each country to consume more nearly the equivalent of what it produces, as only thus can the race for world markets, with its tendency toward conflicts, be mitigated.

Dr. William E. Rappard, vice-rector of the University of Geneva in the final lecture of his series on the trend of international co-operation since the war, declared that no Government, be it that of a member or not of the League of Nations, is taking a more active and a more helpful part in the nonpolitical labors of all the conferences, committees, and subcommittees summoned to Geneva, than the United States.

Cites League's Achievements

Dr. Rappard, citing numerous instances in which the League has averted serious conflicts, said it has indisputably been instrumental in the maintenance of peace, and this "without the support of the state which had been expected to be its mainstay, both because its head had done most to set up the League and because it was and is the most powerful of the disinterested and the most disinterested of the great powers of the world."

On this score, he said, there is no recrimination, but deep regret in Geneva.

"May we not," he asked, "be permitted to look forward to the glorious day on which this regret will be dispelled and on which the League of Nations will be able, with the full help and benefit of all, to build up the temple of lasting peace on the secure foundations of true and uncompromising justice."

"The fundamental unity of mankind," Dr. Rappard added, "is ever becoming more real and more obvious, and mankind is ever becoming more conscious of it. Therefore, it is from the progressive realization of the inevitably increasing interdependence of all nations that we must expect the progress of international co-operation."

The world policy of the future, Dr. Rappard believed, cannot be a policy of nonentanglement. Rather, it will be a policy of rational regulation and a peaceful co-ordination of the inevitable and beneficial entanglements of history.

Edinburgh Bridge to Cost £6,110,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—The preliminary report for the proposed bridge over the Forth at Queens Ferry has been communicated to the Town Council of Edingburgh. Three sites for the new structure were considered, one about a mile east of the railway bridge near Rosyth being recommended by the engineers.

The bridge, designed on the suspension system, will have a main span of 2400 feet, with a minimum clearance of 150 feet—the same as the Forth Bridge. The side spans will be 1040 feet. The main span is to be greater than that of the Camden suspension bridge in Philadelphia, but is exceeded by the bridge under construction over the Hudson at New York with a span of 3500 feet. The cost of the whole scheme, with the recommended north approach, amounts to £6,110,000.

The promoter of the scheme, J. Inglis Ker, sai dif this project could go through, the work on the roads could begin at once and help to relieve the unemployment on both sides of the Forth.

London Organizes Camera Classes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Bloomsbury Trade School for girls is the only trade school in London which teaches photography. The pupils on leaving have no difficulty in obtaining posts. There is a junior two-year course and a one-year course for girls over 16 from the secondary and central schools; there are also evening classes for girls engaged in the trade, at which a special feature is the art class, where the girls learn miniature painting.

Other subjects at this school are dressmaking, ladies' tailoring, and millinery.

The curriculum is so arranged that trade instruction occupies about two-thirds of the pupils' time, while the rest is devoted to cultural education, English, literature, history, art, and physical exercises.

Virginia Seeks Myrtle-Lined Highway From Washington Down to Richmond

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Plans are being discussed for the planting of crepe-myrtles on both sides of the Richmond-Washington highway, a distance of 108 miles, thus making this highway one of the most striking in the world, it has been announced here.

Henry G. Shirley, state highway commissioner, who is enthusiastic for the plan, states that, if the trees are obtained by other organizations, his commission will plant them at cost and care for them free of charge after they are planted. He says, however, that, owing to the absolute necessity of closing road gaps at this time, it will be impossible for the State Highway Commission to advance funds for the purchase of the myrtles.

Mrs. Thomas S. Wheelwright, of the James River Garden Club, and other prominent citizens are backing the plan, which was first suggested by T. Elwood Tragle, of Richmond. It is estimated that the cost of planting the trees at intervals of 25 feet from Richmond to Washington on both sides of the highway will be approximately $12,500.

It is proposed that each of the eight counties along the highway cooperate in raising funds for the carrying out of the project, as well as the various organizations and individuals along the route.

Crêpe myrtle is peculiar to the South, and is in bloom from early July until the late fall or early winter. When the deep pink blossoms fade and fall off, the leaves take on a striking bronze color, which many regard as almost as attractive as the bloom.

It is believed that if the plan is carried out, it will prove a great asset to Virginia, as thousands of tourists would come annually to the State to see the crêpe myrtles along the highway.

JAPANESE BUY DIESEL MOTORS FROM DENMARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—The Torima Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha company of Tokyo has arrived in Copenhagen to take on board Diesel motors manufactured at the Burmeister & Wain shipyard.

The motors are intended for the Japanese company's three new passenger vessels, of 20,000 tons each, which are being built for the Japan-San Francisco route.

Plimsoll Memorial Signalizes Work of Man Who Insured Safety at Sea

Shipowners and Mariners Attend Unveiling of Statue on Thames Embankment, Looking Out Upon the Vessels 'Sailor's Friend' Helped to Serve

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Shipping magnates, master mariners, mates, pilots, seamen and firemen, pensioners who have followed the sea, board of trade officials and members of the Government recently attended the unveiling of the Samuel Plimsoll Memorial on the Thames Embankment by Sir Walter Runciman, a former president of the Chamber of Shipping, and a personal friend.

His bust, of bronze and the work of Ferdinand Blundstone, is erected on a granite plinth and column. Figures at the side of the pedestal represent Justice, and a sailor and a shield signalize the work of the reformer of the merchant service. In the railings around the memorial the sculptor has introduced designs of sea horses and the Plimsoll line. The entire group weighs three tons and is 13½ feet high. The memorial is situated near the Charing Cross Bridge, in front of the National Liberal Club.

Money From Union Fund

Members of the Seamen's Union decided, instead of endeavoring to raise money for the memorial by subscription, to defray the cost themselves out of Union funds, as a permanent expression of their gratitude to Mr. Plimsoll.

A memorial to the "Sailors' Friend," however, is already marked on the side of every British merchant ship by a disc with a horizontal line drawn through its center, denoting the depth to which the vessel may be loaded. Down in the docks of London a street has been named after him.

Samuel Plimsoll was a coal merchant who interested himself in the welfare of seamen. He began by collecting evidence showing that sailors were exposed to grave dangers by unseaworthy ships, by overloading and undermanning them, and by overinsurance. It was a common practice of certain owners to overinsure unseaworthy ships, and send them to sea in the hope that they would founder.

In 1868 Mr. Plimsoll entered the House of Commons as member for Derby, and five years afterward published "Our Seamen," an appeal which attracted attention and led to the passing of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876, which empowered the Board of Trade to detain any vessel deemed unsafe, imposed penalties for overloading, and ordered the marking of the Plimsoll line on the sides of ships.

Mr. Plimsoll continued his work after retiring from Parliament, and in 1894 an act was passed to take the fixing of the loadline out of the discretion of the owner and to make it a duty of the Board of Trade.

How Plimsoll Bill Was Passed

In the early '90s Mr. Plimsoll got a bill for the inspection of ships' provisions introduced in the House of Commons by George Howell, a Labor man. He moved this bill day after day, and eventually got a second reading for it. The time came when the Government announced what bills they would not be able to consider. Among those was the Plimsoll bill.

On hearing the news, Mr. Plimsoll rushed off to Birmingham to see Joseph Chamberlin. He was told Mr. Chamberlin was away electioneering and would not be home before midnight. Next morning Mr. Plimsoll came again, and refused to leave without seeing him. He pleaded the cause of the seamen, and the result was that Mr. Chamberlain wired to Mr. Balfour that the Plimsoll bill must be passed. It was.

Success of Single Idea

The Manchester Guardian in its current issue says:

"There is no little irony in the fact that the unveiling on the Thames Embankment of the Memorial to Plimsoll should come on the heels of just such a blot on the history of the mercantile marine as he spent his energies trying to prevent. For had that loadline for British shipping, which is his greatest memorial, been observed when the Vestris left for New York, the tragedy of her loss might well have been averted.

"With Willett of daylight saving fame, Plimsoll stands for the success of a single idea pursued through thick and thin in the House of Commons. For, when this solicitor's clerk, brewery manager, coal merchant, and sturdy radical had his imagination fully seized by needless waste of life at sea, he urged reform in season and out, through loss of three bills and exclusion from the House until the growth of public opinion made further Government inaction impossible.

"Plimsoll, moreover, fully realized that observance of the loadline in British ports, which his long fight had ultimately secured in the Merchant Shipping Act of 1876, was not enough to make the reputation of our shipping secure. For when he at last gained his point after eight years of continuous argument and passionate protest, he visited many foreign ports to make sure that the now familiar symbol of security showed clear above water on British craft.

"Today's ceremony, at which representatives in the world of shipping do him honor, should be an effectual reminder that this part of his task must be carried on without remission, whatever agency may be appointed to perform it. Overmastering emotion that provoked Plimsoll's famous indictment of shipowners on the floor of Parliament in 1875 was born of just such tragedies as that of the Vestris, and will continue unless Plimsoll's safeguard be enforced abroad as well as at home."

ENGLISH LYNN HISTORY GIVEN TO NAMESAKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass.—Two histories of King's Lynn England, presented to Mayor Ralph S. Bauer by the Marchioness Townshend of Raynham, Mayor of King's Lynn, have been turned over to the Lynn Public Library as a perment record.

The presentation to Mayor Bauer was made during the visit of the Marchioness to this city as an honorary guest during the tercentenary exercises. The English histories were written in 1733-34 by William Mackerell.

'HIGHWAY MEN' INSPECT BRAZIL'S NEW ROADS

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—Business sessions of the five working committees of the Second Pan-American Road Congress were suspended Aug. 21 while delegates visited the city of Petropolis.

The return trip from Petropolis was made by automobile to permit the delegates to inspect the mountain roads being constructed by the Brazilian Government.

BRITISH BAR TO ADMIT GIRLS

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J. (AP)—Misses Jessie C. and Katherine Hendricks of this place and New York, who received degrees in jurisprudence from Oxford University, may be the first American girls licensed to the bar in England. The girls will be admitted as barristers in November.

'Your Obedient Servant' at Capitol Now Signs Himself 'Yours Truly'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—No longer does a State Department official or division chief in Washington, D. C., have to sign himself the "obedient servant" of an inconspicuous Congressman or an even less important private individual.

For many years the regulation wording for all letters sent out from the department was as fixed as that of a wedding announcement. Patterns for every type of communication were laid down in a "form book," the inviolable guide of the Office of Co-ordination and Review, and its careful study urged upon all new arrivals in the department. Any State Department official signing a letter "for the Secretary of State," or any formal letter signed by the Secretary or Undersecretary must always conclude with: "I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant," Informal letters wound up: "I am, my dear Mr.——, Your Obedient Servant."

Then Joseph P. Cotton, New York lawyer, came as new Undersecretary. He has not the professional diplomat's reverence for complicated etiquette and procedure. Soon it was announced to the astonishment of the "old hands" in the department, and of masters of formal correspondence, that letters going out from the department would henceforth be signed "Very truly yours" and "Sincerely yours." The only exceptions are communications to the President and Vice-President, to governors of states and members of the diplomatic corps, to whom State Department officials are still "obedient servants."

Another short cut to efficiency, traced to Mr. Cotton, is the order issued to drafting officers to "discontinue the practice of reciting or paraphrasing at length the subject matter of the communication upon which the replies are based. Under the new ruling, the lengthy résumé of the incoming communication is reduced to one opening sentence, much as a business man writes: "Yours of the 10th inst. received, and in reply we beg to state——"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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SENATORS CURB TARIFF POWERS OF PRESIDENTS

Revised Bill Reverses Policy of House to Extend Rate-Fixing Authority

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—It is in the administrative provisions that the important difference between the House and Senate tariff bills is to be found. There is some variance in the rates of the two measures—just how much is a moot issue—but basically as far as the duties are concerned both bills are actually completely in accord with the major purpose, a general upward revision.

The Senate rates on such items as sugar, wool, tomatoes, may be slightly lower than those contained in the House bill, but after all is said about such "decreases" most of them represent very considerable increases over existing duties and there are scores of rates in the Senate bill even higher than the House measure.

But in the administrative features of the two bills there are very real differences. The intent of the House measure is to extensively increase the authority and the influence of the Presidency in tariff matters, both by giving the President greater control and by adding to the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury.

House Policy Reversed

The administrative phases of the bill drafted by Republican leaders of the Senate are directed, however, to exactly a contrary policy. The Senate measure not only very carefully eliminates what additional executive power the House bill proposes but specifically directs that Congress shall be the recognized agency.

This attitude toward the Presidency is particularly interesting because of the emphatic manner in which it is manifested in every phase of the administrative provisions of the Senate bill, and also because it is displayed by Republicans of irreproachable party fealty. The senators who reversed the House policy of extending presidential power are Republicans of the type of Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah; David Reed, Senator from Pennsylvania; Hiram Bingham, Senator from Connecticut, and Samuel Shortridge, Senator from California.

The House bill authorizes the President to completely reorganize the United States Tariff Commission on a partisan basis, increasing its membership to seven, their salary to $12,000 a year and reducing their term from 12 years to 7. These changes are said to have been made with the approval, if not at the suggestion of President Hoover.

The Republican leaders of the Senate have no objection to increasing the pay of the tariff commissioners to $12,000 but they are emphatically opposed to giving the President a free hand in the political complexion of the commission.

This section as written by them restores the commission to its present bi-partisan basis, retains the existing membership of six and then goes the House one better and specifies that the term of office shall be reduced to six years.

Issue Over Customs Cases

The House bill has a clause which would make the Secretary of the Treasury the final arbiter in all customs contests. There was vehement objection to this feature in the House, but under the "gag rule" by which the measure was put through no vote was possible on it.

The Senate bill makes short shrift of the matter. It completely strikes out the section and restores it to its present form, which places such decisions in the hands of a Customs Court of Appeals.

In still another section, and even in a more striking manner was this executive-restraining policy manifested by the Senate group. Mr. Reed offered a provision proposing what is known as the "United States value" basis for rate fixing. The Tariff Commission, under his plan, after it had determined the rates, would have reported them to the President, who would have then promulgated them as duties.

Mr. Reed's Republican colleagues were willing enough to accept the United States value proposition, but they balked on giving the President the authority to determine what should be done about them. Instead, they put a provision in the Senate bill directing that the tariff commission shall send its report to Congress and not to the President.

Oppose Stronger Executive

Members of the committee, including Mr. Reed, made it clear that the reason they made the change in the Reed proposal was that they were opposed to granting any further extention of presidential power in tariff matters. Their attitude was not motivated particularly by hostility to Mr. Hoover, though in several instances that factor undoubtedly largely controlled, but they are primarily against the general thesis of widening executive authority with regard to the tariff.

Mr. Smoot takes the position that while it would be "desirable" and "safe" to give such extensive powers to a Republican President, it would be exactly the opposite should a Democrat or Progressive sit in the White House.

It is of interest to note that the change in the Reed section striking out the presidential clause was made upon the motion of James Couzens, Senator from Michigan, an outspoken independent among the regular Republicans.

The Senate bill leaves unchanged the flexible tariff modification that the House bill contains, which is to the effect that the basis of rate fixing shall be on general competitive conditions instead of as under the existing law on comparative production costs.

Decision Delayed on Valuation

The fixing of Jan. 1, 1932 as the time limit for the Tariff Commission to report to Congress the classes of articles to which the United States value basis is to be applied, was done, it is intimated, in order to postpone for a future date final decision on the issue. By that time a new Congress will be sitting and a markedly different attitude toward the matter may exist.

The purpose of the United States value project is to remove what has long been a source of friction through having American investigators calling upon foreign manufacturers to show their books, to avoid undervaluation and to place the whole system of rate fixing within the United States.

According to Mr. Reed the device will mean an increase in rates but "the amount of duty collected from an honest importer will be exactly the same under both systems."

"This is the central principle of the plan," he declared. "The ad valorem percentages naturally will be lower under the United States plan than if based on a foreign valuation.

"If we collect a 50 per cent ad valorem duty on an imported article with a foreign valuation of $1, making the duty 50 cents, and the wholesale selling price of the same article in the United States is $2, the ad valorem rate under United States value would be 25 per cent, or 50 cents. It is as simple in operation as that. Practically every nation in Europe uses a domestic value as the basis for the assessment of customs duties."

Wild Bird Decrease Laid to Oil on Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—At a recent meeting of the executive of the Scottish Society for the Protection of Wild Birds, complaints of injury to wild sea birds by oil on the surface of the sea, were made.

The chairman, James Bartholomew, of Glenorahard, submitted a letter received from Matthew Girvan, the tacksman on Ailsa Craig, the island lying off the coast of Ayrshire, who stated:

"There are times when the shore is covered with crude oil if the weather is calm. Hundreds of birds are killed in the springtime before they start to nest, as they are always on the water." Another report stated that guillemots and puffins are the birds most affected, owing to their not flying so much.

The executive approved a resolution urging the Government to pass legislation prohibiting discharge of oil on waters, and to take steps to obtain the co-operation of other governments to the same end.

Canadian Aviation Reported Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Satisfactory progress of aviation in Canada is reported by Major-General J. H. MacBrien, of Ottawa, president of the Aviation League of Canada, who is making a lone flight across Canada to inspect the operation of the airplane clubs organized under the auspices of the league.

In the commercial fields Mr. MacBrien forecasts a transcontinental Canadian air mail service in at least two years. Links of this trans-Canadian service were already in operation, and as feeders from northern provincial districts such as Hudson Bay, Peace River, northern Ontario, Quebec, became established, organization of a route across the country would be warranted, he thinks.

AMERICAN LEGIONNAIRES WELCOMED AT MILAN

MILAN, Italy (AP)—Thirty members of the American Legion headed by Col. Paul. V. McNutt, national commander, arrived here from Switzerland and were received at the station by a delegation of Italian veterans.

The latter was headed by Commander Beletti and representatives of the city and of the Fascist Party, as well as the American Consul. After visiting points of interest here the Americans left for Genoa.

Restored to Its Old Charm

Cooper Austin House, Cambridge

Cambridge House Exemplifies Handiwork of Three Centuries

Every week day during July and August, The Christian Science Monitor publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

The Cooper Austin House in Cambridge, dated 1657, was bought by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities in 1912. Subsequently the corner lot next to the house was acquired, allowing room for a proper conservation of the structure with its surrounding of an earlier day.

Extensive repairs were made by the society in the house, especially noticeable in the foundation walls and sills. The entire house was shored up under the second story girts, and an unsatisfactory condition of foundation walls righted. The sills, some of them quite picturesque, exposed with the inner edge chamfered, have been renewed with Louisiana cypress, rough-hewn to preserve the old appearance. The new sills replace those that had rotted and become otherwise unsafe.

The fine old sheathing in the east chamber was, for a long time, under wall paper. Fireplaces, two of them covered by two subsequently built fireplaces, have been restored in the original. Original mantel trees had disappeared, but since indisputable evidence of their dimensions had been found it was possible to reproduce them exactly.

The society is careful to point out to visitors that though the house is of great interest as a specimen of New England architecture of the seventeenth century, it represents as it stands no single period. It is in fact a seventeenth-century house, with eighteenth-century modifications and nineteenth-century conveniences.

Every effort has been made in the restoration to keep the lines and the materials as they were in the early days. The house has unmistakable atmosphere, and is a natural magnet to hundreds of sight-seers annually because of its completeness and charm.

Cotton Board Holds Hearings in Private

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Mr. Justice Rigby Swift, chairman of the cotton wages arbitration board, appointed by the Ministry of Labor to inquire into the application of employers for a 12½ per cent reduction in the pay of 380,000 operatives, sprang a surprise on the public and press assembled here by announcing that hearings previously announced to be public will now be private.

While Sir Rigby did not state which of the two contending parties desired sittings in camera, it is known that the request came from the employers, on the grounds that their statement contained information which would be valuable to foreign competitors. The case of the employers, which, along with that of the operatives, was submitted before the court assembled, set out to show that it is impossible for Lancashire to recover even partially her prosperity in world markets without a substantial revision in production costs all along the line, from first handling of raw material to the delivery of finished goods.

It is further contended that if employers had directed their attention to reorganizing the industry to meet changed circumstances, Lancashire would again prosper without having to make recourse to wage reduction. Arbitrators are expected to reach an early decision as soon as the hearing of both sides is concluded.

Jamaica to Rebuild Ancient King's House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, W. I.—The King's House, the most historic structure in the West Indies, is to be rebuilt and restored after centuries of neglect and decay. Once the residence of noblemen and the rendezvous of the élite of Jamaica, the King's House stands in Spanishtown, a remnant of bygone glories.

The building was practically destroyed by fire in October, 1925. Little more than the shell now remains of that stately mansion, once regarded as "the noblest and best edifice of the kind either in North America or any of the British colonies in the West Indies." The handsome façade, however, with its dignified columns of Portland stone and pavement of white marble, withstood the fire.

King's House was designed by Craskell, the engineer of the islands, during the administration of Governor Sir Henry Moore, about 1754. It became the residence of many governors. Its cost was more than $100,000.

Albany to Become 'Atlantic Seaport'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Formal announcement of the forthcoming opening of the new Port of Albany for ocean ships will appear in the September issue of World Ports, published by the American Association of Port Authorities. The announcement will appear at the convention of the association at Quebec, Sept. 26.

The port, which is 150 miles inland from New York, is described in the announcement as "the new Atlantic seaport," in view of the fact that the Hudson River is tidal to Albany. It is being completed for operation in 1930. The Federal Government is approaching the close of dredging the upper 30 miles of the river to a depth of 27 feet, under congressional appropriation of $11,200,000. Approximately $6,000,000 is being expended by the cities of Albany and Rensselaer in construction of piers, terminals and railroad belt line connections.

A car float ferry will be operated across the river, connecting the West Shore and Delaware & Hudson railroads with the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Albany and the main line New York Central railroads.

NEW RAILWAY GIVES ACCESS TO TANGA

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Completion of the railway extensions from Tanga-Moshi to the Arnsha Tanganyika territory has been announced by the Acting Governor, D. J. Jardine. This 50-mile stretch has been under construction since 1927, and is designed to open up the Mount Meru highlands where there are already many white settlers who will now have a direct access to the port of Tanga.

STEEP ROAD WILL SAVE MILES FOR MOTORISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The new road being constructed over Tongue Mountain, bordering Lake George, will be the steepest in the state highway system, it has just been announced. For a mile and a half there will be a 12 per cent grade. The next steepest section in state highways is Spruce Hill, near Essex, with a 9 per cent grade.

The Tongue Mountain road will save motorists 15 miles in driving between Lake George and Hague, and is costing $1,000,000.

Big Business Called Aid to Trade Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Machinery for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes should be increased, Herbert H. Lehman, Lieutenant-Governor, asserted in an address before the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor here.

Voluntary arbitration of labor controversies has played an important part in encouraging an understanding of the inter-dependence between employers and workers and mutual appreciation of each other's viewpoints, Mr. Lehman declared. He expressed opposition, however, to "any attempt to impose mandatory arbitration."

Apprehension on the part of employers of unreasonable interference in plant operation, as well as unjustifiable suspicions on the part of workers, may be dispelled through the work of such boards of arbitration, he said.

"Where such impartial machinery has been set up," he continued, "the number of disputes has been surprisingly small and generally resolved to the satisfaction and advantage of both sides."

Growth of large corporations should be a help, rather than a hindrance, to development of constructive relations between labor and industry, Mr. Lehman declared. He expressed the view that relations between labor and capital will be marked by an increasing trend toward co-operation.

ENGINEERS TO STUDY COMMUNICATION BILLS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The "engineering attitude" on bills now pending in Congress to establish a commission similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which would supervise such means of communication as radio, telephone and telegraph, will be determined by a committee just appointed here by the American Engineering Council, it is announced.

The engineers will seek to decide whether these mediums of communication "need supervision and regulation in addition to that now prevailing," and whether "it is in the public interest to create another Federal commission."

HOOVERS INTERESTED IN RAPIDAN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—It has been ascertained that President and Mrs. Hoover, in their rambles about their Rapidan camp, have been impressed with the need for additional school facilities. The President is reported to have started a plan of insuring funds for the construction of one, or perhaps several, schoolhouses.

As explained at Washington, the buildings, after erection, are to be turned over to the Virginia public school authorities to be incorporated into State's free school system.

GRAF STOWAWAY TO BE TRIED

HAMBURG, Ger. (AP) — Albert Buschke, stowaway aboard the Graf Zeppelin on its recent flight from Friedrichshafen to Lakehurst, was sent home for trial before the juvenile court. He set out to see the world in the Graf but saw little except the bars of a ship's brig and an American jail. On arriving here aboard the steamer Thuringia, he jumped overboard in the harbor but was soon picked up.

SIGNAL LIGHTS NOW DIRECT AIR MARINERS

Government Bureau Completes System to Make Night Travel Safer

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — The lighthouse service, for years engaged in guiding ships along 40,635 miles of coast under the jurisdiction of the United States, has now completed lighting 10,000 miles of sky for the guiding of ships through the air.

While the Bureau of Standards has been turning its knowledge to the improvement of airplane mechanics, and the Geological Survey has been using its equipment to map air routes, the lighthouse service has been studying the progress of the airplane by night.

Approximately 10,180 miles of lighted airways are now in operation under the supervision of the lighthouse bureau, and 2065 miles in addition are expected to be completed shortly, it has been announced at the Department of Commerce. A total of 263 intermediate landing fields, 1406 airway beacons, 164 weather reporting stations, 27 communication stations, and seven radio range beacons have also been placed in position to aid navigation. Thirty-seven additional intermediate landing fields and 209 airway beacons are in various stages of completion.

Airways under construction include routes from New York to Montreal, Cleveland to Albany, Detroit to Kalamazoo, Chicago to Atlanta, Milwaukee to Green Bay, St. Louis to Evansville, Columbus to St. Louis, Los Angeles to Albuquerque, and Seattle to San Francisco.

Supervising airway lights is a new job for superintendents of the light house districts. One of them has just made the first inspection trip by airplane to be undertaken by the head of a lighthouse district. He was impressed with the exactitude necessary to air navigation compared with the mariner's "reckoning," according to F. C. Hingsburg, chief of the airways division, who accompanied him.

A new wind generator to be used in beacon lights in isolated areas is now being tested by the division near Alexandria, Va. In the past the current consumption of these revolving beacons exceeded the capacity of the wind generators, but present tests have reduced the current requirements. Experts believe that the wind generator will exert a useful function in remote locations, particularly on windy mountain tops, inasmuch as it only requires change of lamps and lubrication once every six months.

'Paint Up or Pay' Rule Gets Results in Lima

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The month of July just past has been a period of great activity for house painters of Lima. Under city regulations owners of all buildings must have the front of their property repainted before July 28, a national holiday.

In case an owner neglects to comply with the law, the municipality proceeds to paint the building at the proprietor's expense.

Liner Speed Mark Set by Mauretania

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Some two tons of talkie machinery left Southampton on a tender to meet the Mauretania so Capt. S. G. S. McNeil might tell with his own voice how once again the ship has broken its own record.

Although in service 22 years the Mauretania made its fastest passage, reaching Eddystone Lighthouse in 4 days, seventeen hours, 45 minutes from Ambrose Light. Its speed of 27.22 knots compared to the Bremen's 27.9.

Captain McNeil said the most noticeable point was the smooth running and absence of vibration. Between Cherbourg and Plymouth the average speed was 29.7 knots, being the highest ever officially recorded for any liner, although unofficially the Mauretania had beaten this.

SOVIET TRADE SHOWS FAVORABLE BALANCE

MOSCOW (AP)—The Foreign trade of the Soviet Union during the past 10 months totaled 1,350,000,000 gold rubles (about $695,250,000) of which 692,000,000 rubles were exports and 658,000,000 imports.

The favorable balance was 34,000,000 rubles, against an unfavorable balance of 141,000,000 for the corresponding period last year. (The gold ruble is valuable at 51½ cents.)

MANCHURIAN BANDITS HOLD TWO ENGLISHMEN

HARBIN, Manchuria (AP) — Manchurian bandits have kidnaped two British insurance inspectors, C. M. Burton and I. H. C. Godfrey.

The men were taken captives at Miamusze, about 280 miles northeast of Harbin, and are believed to be held for ransom. The British Consul at Harbin asked the Chinese authorities to secure their immediate release.

HARVARD TO GET $157,246

NEW YORK (AP)—Harvard College will get $157,246 from the estate of Wallace MacFarlane, former member of the law firm of MacFarlane and Monroe, on the termination of a trust for his sister, Mrs. Annie M. Logan of Montreal, a transfer tax appraisal disclosed.

WELSH SCHOOL DEVOTES STUDY TO EMPLOYMENT

Youth Must Be Prepared for Revival of Trade, Labor Leader Says

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Frank Hodges, former secretary of the Miners Federation, discussing unemployment in the coal trade at the Welsh School of Service at Llandrindod Wells, expressed conviction that amalgamations of companies and elimination of waste in administration and control would result in the industry being permanently fixed on reduced personnel. There were advantages in these changes, he said, but the tragic human effect was that unemployment was increased.

The problem of what was to become of the youths in coal mining areas was acute, he said. The only way out, he believed, was continued education with state grants for food and clothing. But the schools must become workshops where youths could be prepared for openings in this or other countries and to take their place when industry revived.

The Rev. Gwilym Davies, president of the school, speaking on "Welfare of Youth in Wales," said the adolescent must be considered in tackling any world problem. Peace, industry, use of leisure, education, all brought them back to the boy or girl between 14 and 18. He said all of the great work regarding peace had to be done by the oncoming generation. All that the present generation could do was clear the way and give youth the opportunity of solving the problem.

The Rev. Herbert Morgan of Aberystwyth said the older generation must be willing to help the younger generation without interfering with it. "Youth must not be domineered over," he declared. "It must be allowed to find its own way, to take its own initiative."

CUBA LOOKS TO GOLD STANDARD

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—Orders have been issued by Secretary of the Treasury Gutierrez de Celis for a thorough study of the monetary systems of other nations to obtain a basis of information for putting Cuba on the gold standard.

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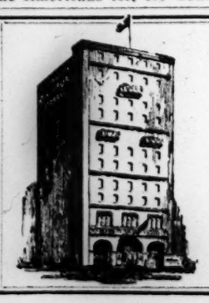

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LABOR OFFERS PRISON REFORM FOR NEW YORK

Federation Presents Full Program Estimated to Cost Millions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Recommendations looking toward prison reform and involving a program of expenditures totalling $21,000,000 for state prisons have just been adopted unanimously by the New York State Federation of Labor in convention here.

The recommendations, which include 13 specific proposals for prison reorganization are contained in a report presented by John Mulholland of New York, chairman of the Committee on Prisons.

Mr. Mulholland charged that overcrowding and abolition of the policy of granting time off for good behaving were responsible for the recent outbreaks at Dannemora and Auburn prisons. At Dannemora, he said, 1650 prisoners are confined in 1000 cells and at Auburn there are 1700 prisoners in 1200 cells.

Provides Vocational Training

Chief among the recommendations were proposals to "enlarge existing prison facilities 'to permit proper classification and segregation of various types of convicts'; to establish an elementary and vocational education system in every penal institution in the state under the supervision of, or in co-operation with, the State Department of Education; to restore the policy of granting time off for good behavior and credit for the industrial record of a prisoner; to establish modern standard shops and up to date equipment in all prisons and employ practical and skilled industrial foremen and instructors to develop the prison farm system and provide adequate salaries for civilian employees in penal institutions.

The report favored, but did not present it as a formal recommendation, that prison labor be employed in the state reforestation program.

In this connection, it said in part: "Organized labor for many years has given considerable thought to the rapid diminishing of timberlands in this country and in this state. The question of reforestation is a problem that confronts industry. Reforestation is a function of the state and the Nation.

"The committee suggests and recommends as part of our constructive program that the services of prisoners within our state institutions be utilized by the state of New York to plant trees. We are of the opinion that such outdoor work would build up the prisoner in mind, body and character, and at the same time eliminate idleness that may exist within a prison."

Congressmen Blamed for Soldier Attitude

WESTFIELD, Mass. (AP)—A cablegram from Paul V. McNutt, national commander of the American Legion, now in Belgium, scoring congressmen who are held responsible for delay of national legislation favorable to disabled veterans, was read at the opening session of the Massachusetts department convention of the American Legion here.

Mr. McNutt said that the movement for relief for disabled former service men was nevertheless making progress. Dilatory tactics of congressmen should not go unchallenged, he asserted.

Immediately after the reading of the cablegram, W. Kirk Kaynor, Member of Congress from Springfield, himself a World War veteran, declared that he would work without ceasing for such legislation.

The convention opened with about 1000 delegates present. It is expected that 1500 will be in attendance before the sessions close. William H. Griffin, state commander of the Legion, opened the convention and presided, and greetings were extended by Mayor Louis L. Keefe.

Reich Colleges Show Big Rate of Increase

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An increase of 20 per cent in the student enrollment of German universities since 1913, and an increase of more than 100 per cent in women students, is reported in a summary of educational conditions in Germany, made public by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Despite the increase, the summary showed a decrease in theological students, while a decrease of nearly 100 per cent was reported in the number studying medicine. Students of chemistry increased by nearly 250 per cent, it was shown, with an equally marked gain in political economy and law.

"This influx of German youth into jurisprudence and sociology," comments the summary, "is characteristic, in part, of the hesitations of the new generation, and, in part, of the fact that many young men are anxious to acquire a background of legal knowledge before they enter business."

The summery says that the so-called "liberal careers" no longer provide adequate living for their followers, and are being increasingly abandoned. Nearly 7000 foreign students are enrolled among the 94,000 participating in Germany's higher education.

"The number of women increases each year," the report declared. "From the universities they overflow into the polytechnic schools, where they have increased five-fold, from 75 in 1913 to 382 in 1927. This is a manifestation of the growing participation of women in the economic life of Germany, where since 1919 they have enjoyed the same civil rights as men."

Wyoming Botanist Gets Trip Abroad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Dr. Aven Nelson, president-emeritus of the University of Wyoming, is to attend the International Botanical Congress in London in 1930 with all his expenses paid by former students and admirers. His students established a fund about 15 years ago to aid their instructor's work.

Dr. Nelson's 42 years on the university faculty had an unusual beginning. When the university was opened in 1887 in Laramie, there was a mixup in faculty assignments. Two instructors in English presented themselves when only one was needed. Dr. Nelson was the superfluous English teacher, but botany was his hobby and he received the botany assignment instead.

From this makeshift job he became an authority on Rocky Mountain flora. He is president of the newly organized Rocky Mountain Academy of Science.

CITIES EXCHANGE OVERSEA GREETING

NORWICH, Conn. (AP)—The trans-Atlantic telephone brought Norwich, England, and its namesake, this city, into personal contact today.

Herbert P. Gowen, lord mayor of the English Norwich, visiting here, talked to the editor of the Eastern Daily News, in England, and was followed on the telephone by Lee Roy Roberts, mayor, of this city. Greetings were exchanged and the newspaper editor, talking on behalf of his city, invited the American Norwich's mayor abroad.

GOVERNMENT REVISES FRUIT FLY QUARANTINE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, has issued a general revision of the Mediterranean fruit fly quarantine to be effective Sept. 1, under which Florida fruits, vegetables and nursery stock may be moved in interstate commerce with greater freedom.

Under the new regulations, provision is made for the movement of all restricted fruits and vegetables other than those produced in areas or on properties which may be determined as infested.

Wanted—New Dress for Miss Mexico; Prizes Offered in Economy Contest

Mexico's 'New Woman' Enters Business World and Finds Need for Street Attire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Miss Mexico needs a new dress and El Universal, a Mexico City newspaper, is going to try to get it for her.

For that purpose it has started an "economical dress" contest in which men will judge while women sew.

There is one prize for a street dress of cotton or wool, another for a street dress of artificial silk, and a third for a true Mexican dress adapted for modern use from one or more of the country's picturesque Indian styles.

The materials used must be made in Mexico. The limit in cost of the cotton dress is 5 pesos ($2.50) the wool 20, the artificial silk 15 and the national dress 25.

The prizes will go to the maker of the dress in each class which in the opinion of a board of judges combines the greatest beauty, simplicity, and usefulness for the least cost.

Widest Heterogeneity

Mexico is the scene of widest heterogeneity in dress today. Here the styles of two radically different civilizations still walk side by side—Indian and European. In addition, there are all degrees of hybrid fashions.

At one extreme, the Indian woman goes barefoot. She trots along, at every step kicking up her long chincuete, made of yards and yards of woolen material laid on in pleats and fastened at the waist by a long brightly colored sash she weaves herself. She wears a native style blouse or huipil, and a rebozo or shawl on her head.

Indian styles vary greatly throughout Mexico itself. In Yucatan the mestiza (woman of mixed race) still wears the "white sack-like garment embroidered around the neck and hem in brilliant colors," described by Bishop Landa 350 years ago.

The Otomi, Huastec, Totonac and Aztec women are noted for the embroidery or beading of their blouses and the colors and designs of their hand woven girdles.

Indian or European

The white or mestiza women must dress like a European or she is considered an Indian. Wealthy Mexican women buy their gowns from the Rue de la Paix or Fifth Avenue, and the middle classes make their own or buy poor factory-made imitations. Not allowed by pride to dress like the Indians, they cannot afford to dress like Americans or Europeans.

The middle-class girl, whom this economic dressmaking contest is really designed to help, is torn between trying to look like the American "movie" flapper and the Spanish lady.

The Mexican woman is just emerging from behind the barred window of her home to earn her living in public offices and shops. The modern señorita, punching the typewriter, had never worked in public before, and experience had evolved no suitable costume for her to wear. Mexican offices are full of quasi-evening gowns.

El Universal's contest specifically calls for street dresses, the dress the Mexican women need most today.

The contest emphasizes vital needs. First, a new dress for a new woman; second, a preference for the made-in-Mexico article, and third, a truly Mexican dress, utilizing the native taste still exhibited in regional costumes, and in pre-Cortesian architecture, pottery and painting.

AIR CODE FAVORED TO BAN ALCOHOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINEOLA, L. I.—An air code intended to give local authorities jurisdiction to prevent reckless flying has just been drafted by representatives of aviation interests in co-operation with Elvin N. Edwards, District Attorney of Nassau County, for presentation to the next session of the Legislature.

The chief point discussed in connection with the code, Mr. Edwards said, concerned the use of alcohol by airplane pilots. The conference agreed that piloting an airplane while intoxicated should be made a felony in a broader sense than the law now provides. The code proposes to curb low flying over private property.

NEW YORK GETS NEW WAGE LAW HEARING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—A second inquiry into alleged violations into the prevailing rate of wage law in the city's new subway construction work has been ordered by Frances Perkins, state industrial commissioner, for the first week in September. Charles W. Berry, controller, has been asked to participate in one of the hearings and at the other the survey by the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, which has been instructed to report its findings by Sept. 15, will be heard.

Both investigations, Miss Perkins said, while primarily concerned with complaints of the New York District Council of the Carpenters' Union against subway construction employers, might take up the cases of other labor groups.

Ready for the Fiesta

A Mexican Dancer's Costume.

ATLANTA ANNEXATION MEASURE IS SIGNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—This city was assured a population of nearly 350,000 with the signing of the bill by Gov. L. G. Hardman forming "Greater Atlanta."

The bill provides for annexation of Decatur, Hapeville, East Point, College Park and the United Corporation Community of Avondale estates to comprise Greater Atlanta. The municipalities included in the annexation will retain their present governments under the borough plan, but the Mayor of Atlanta will also be Mayor of Greater Atlanta, and the Mayors of the other cities will constitute a general council.

NEW AVIATION HEAD NAMED BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON (AP)—Clarence M. Young, of Des Moines, Ia., has been appointed by President Hoover as Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aviation, succeeding William P. MacCracken, resigned.

Mr. Young has been director of the Bureau of Civil Aeronautics in the department. Mr. MacCracken is expected to leave the government service about Oct. 1, to return to the practice of law.

ARRAIGN WET CHIEFS, FEDERAL JURY CALLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—Prohibition enforcement officials were urged to act against the bootlegger "higher-ups" rather than the irrresponsible tools they employ, in a presentment just returned here by the Federal Grand Jury.

The jurymen declared that there seemed to be "a failure to connect the real principals with violations of the prohibition law," and made a request of Federal Judge Guy L. Fake, that a copy of their findings be forwarded to George W. Wickersham, chairman of President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission.

Gas Refrigerating 'Generally Safe'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three governmental agencies have given assurances of the general safety of present-day household refrigerating methods. A joint statement by the Public Health Service, the Bureau of Standards and the Bureau of Mines said that its purpose was to "relieve any undue anxiety of those possessing household refrigerating systems."

Gas ammonia, sulphur dioxide, and methyl chloride were reported to be the three most important gases used in mechanical refrigeration. Of the three, the report said, methyl chloride was the least poisonous, but because of its "slight and rather pleasant" odor, which might not awaken a sleeping person and might not be recognized by one who was awake, it probably contained a greater hazard than any other commonly used refrigerant. The other two mentioned were said to have strong odors easily recognized.

Studies are now under way for eliminating the danger from methyl chloride and the report said that safety probably would be accomplished by adding some strong odor or by substituting another refrigerant.

ACACIA CELEBRATES SILVER ANNIVERSARY

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—Every major educational institution in the country was represented at the opening session of the silver anniversary conclave of Acacia Fraternity, Society of University and Collegiate Masons, at Cornell University. Thirty-three chapters were represented.

National officers attending are: W. S. Dye Jr., State College, Pa., president; W. Elmer Ekblaw, Worcester, Mass., secretary; W. R. Hockenberry, Lansdowne, Pa., treasurer; D. A. Embury, New York, judge advocate; Arthur E. Neu, Carroll, Ia., counselor; Herschel L. Washington, Kasnsas City, editor of Triad.

FLIER LINKS COASTS IN 20-HOUR TRIP

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Capt. Roscoe Turner, who took off with three passengers from Glendale, Calif., early on Aug. 21 in an attempt to prove the feasibility of a daylight transcontinental airplane passenger service, landed here at 11:38 o'clock p. m. (E. S. T.). His elapsed time was 19 hours and 53 minutes. He had hoped to better Capt. Frank M. Hawks' record of 17 hours, 28 minutes and 21 seconds.

The plane made refueling stops at Albuquerque, N. M., Tulsa, Okla., and Cincinnati. Captain Turner also stopped at Louisville, Ky., long enough to sent a few telegrams.

WORKERS' BANK COMES TO AID OF CLOTHES FIRM

Union Loan Said to Save Industry From Financial Straits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Thanks to a loan from union clothing workers through their own bank, one of the biggest clothing manufacturing firms in Rochester has been saved from financial straits which for a time threatened it.

The workers' bank was the Amalgamated Bank of New York, owned by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and the industry was Goodman & Suss, Inc., operating at full schedule and without loss of a day since it first placed its affairs in the hands of creditors.

The financial arrangement whereby the union bank loan was made, and the industry saved for the city, was engineered through a group of liberal creditors, a number of banks and Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The company first got into difficulties after paying off bank obligations in Rochester, New York and Philadelphia, totaling $600,000. Although it owned its own plant and had $750,000 in stock on hand, the company was compelled to defer payments to a number of merchandise creditors.

Company Found Solvent

The company has a weekly payroll of $15,000 and employs several hundred workers.

The company placed its problem before its creditors and an organization headed by W. R. Hopkins of the American Woolen Company, with claim of $70,000, was formed to check the firm's affairs. Under Max Holtz, president of the Rochester Clothiers Exchange and comptroller of the group, the company was found to be solvent, but unable to proceed.

Mr. Holtz then negotiated a loan through the Central Trust Company of Rochester to provide for the payroll. Shortly afterward the Amalgamated Bank of New York offered to aid in financing the company until creditors were paid off.

An official of the Amalgamated Bank, discussing the assistance which his organization had given to the clothing company, asserted that in extending the credit his company had done so on an absolutely secure basis.

MELON SENT TO PRESIDENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—An 80-pound watermelon has been shipped by express to President Hoover from the Cornelius section of North Carolina by D. W. Easom, vocational agricultural agent. The melon was grown on the farm of R. D. Cashion.

BOSTON FIRM TO BUILD MILL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Activities of the United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., of Boston, a new company which recently acquired mills in South Carolina at Langley, Bath and Clearwater, include construction of a print works and finishing plant at the latter place. The plant will have a capacity of 1,500,000 yards weekly, Charles T. Main, Inc., of Boston, engineers for the company's product, announced.

Mrs. Coolidge Pays Visit to Hancock

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANCOCK, N. H.—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge again walked the tidy streets of this New England town, nestled at the foot of the White Mountains, as she did in childhood, when she returned for the 150th anniversary celebrations. Mr. Coolidge was detained in Northampton by business.

The visit of Mrs. Coolidge was the first in 20 years. Her father and grandfather both lived here. During her stay, Mrs. Coolidge was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Foster Stearns.

Old Home Week, being observed by communities throughout New Hampshire, coincides with the festivities marking the settling of John Grimes in the fertile valley in 1764, and the founding of the town 15 years later.

Unfurling a new flag on a staff erected on the green, Mrs. Coolidge opened the program Thursday morning. John G. Sargent former Attorney-General of the United States, was on the program as principal speaker. Governor Tobey and Governor Weeks of Vermont also participated. Airplane stunts by Lieut. James Leneri, of the Granite State Flying School, Keene, who took many of the residents up for their first ride, were an added feature of the program, which included a parade and historical pageant.

SHIP-TO-SHORE RADIO SERVICE TO EXPAND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With a view to extending ship-to-shore and shore-to-ship communication in the Gulf of Mexico and the South Atlantic, the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company will build a station at Jupiter, near West Palm Beach, Fla., before the end of the year, it has just been announced.

The Mackay Company is an affiliation of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation.

People Declared Keen to Vote Dry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A referendum on prohibition in the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor, believes, would result in a victory for the drys, according to Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, who has just returned to Washington after a conference with the Governor, in which farm relief and prohibition were discussed.

Mr. Brookhart also disclosed that the same opinion is held by John F. Hylan, formerly Mayor of New York.

An avowed wet could never be elected President, Mr. Brookhart asserted. "With 37 states already in the dry column and an ever-increasing sentiment in favor of prohibition," he said, "a wet can never attain the Presidency."

LOUISIANA CEMENT CONTRACT

The Louisiana State Highway Department has awarded a contract for 42,000,000 barrels of cement to the Lone Star Cement Co. of Louisiana, a subsidiary of International Cement Corp. This cement is to be used in the next 2½ years in a state highway construction program in Louisiana.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. In Russia as a measure of economy in the use of paper.
2. Sixteen years and eight months.
3. Two or three times as much.
4. Rob Roy.
5. California.

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What's Going On At Sage-Allen's
News of the New Building Soon to Be Formally Opened
When the new addition is completed (the first of September) there will be—
40,000 square feet of additional selling space.
Three new elevators, with space for eight.
A roof garden for employees.
Entrances on three streets.
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KENYA FACES TASK OF PLACING LABOR ON FARMS

Getting Workers From Native Reserves to Help Whites Proves Main Need

By OWEN TWEEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAIROBI, Kenya—Kenya was belatedly discovered; but since its discovery as a possible climate and a potential soil for white settlement, it has rapidly developed with the result that public interest has become acutely focused on its progress, sometimes to its benefit; more often to its embarrassment. And embarrassment has always attended public concentration on its triple political problem which still awaits solution.

Unlike Uganda where, owing to the smallness of white settlement, the application of the Dual Mandate for the administration of the native population is not unduly difficult, in Kenya its application is complicated by the fact that the governmental responsibilities extend not only to the native inhabitant, but also to a large Indian population settled there since the building of the railway by Indian labor, and also to the white settlers who had already arrived before the war, but whose numbers have enormously increased since the armistice.

Three Types of Inhabitant

This triple complication has created the problem of reconciling the admitted rights of each type of settlement—the native, the Indian and the white, a task that is none the easier in a country embracing the tropics of the coastal zone, the prairies round Nairobi, the deserts on the Abyssinian frontier, and the temperate highlands above Victoria Nyanza and on the Uganda boundary.

The native population is the laboring class of the country; the Indian is what the Armenian was in Turkey, and what the Greek is in Egypt—the middleman and the trader; the white settler is the initiative of the country, the pioneer of new methods of agriculture and industry, and the capitalist.

The first problem of the British Administration was to insure, as trustee of native interests, that the original inhabitants of the country were not alienated from their legitimate rights as landowners. Their case has been met by the establishment of "Native Reserves," such as the Kikuyu, the Kavirondu, the Masai and the Lumbwa. In them the natives are in absolute possession, and their rights are guaranteed by the Government. There they live, without interference, as shepherds and cattle ranchers and as agriculturists, and among them is scattered a handful of British officials as administrators.

White Reserves Started

After the war, the inrush of British settlers provoked the problem of providing land outside the native reserves which could be colonized by this influx of white initiative. This problem was believed to have been solved by the institution of white "reserves" side by side with the native "reserves." But this solution, in its turn, provoked a new and a third problem—the claim of Indian agricultural enterprise to rights as property holders on the analogy of the white and the native reserves. This last question has not yet been solved although Indians actually own most of the town properties in the two main centers of the country, Mombasa and Nairobi.

This policy of reserves or racial segregation, has raised a difficulty which has greatly hampered the agricultural development of the country. The new white farms in the white reserves require labor which, however, is now concentrated in the native reserves. And thus the peasantry lives officially segregated from the farmer class which requires its assistance and with which, in ordinary circumstances, it would co-operate agriculturally.

This difficulty has resulted in a hire system which is both extravagant and artificial. When the white settler requires labor he approaches a labor bureau on the confines of the native reserves; and through them hires, on terms sanctioned by the Government, the quota of hands he needs. But these terms stipulate engagements only for limited periods; and thus there has grown up a régime of "journeyman" labor, that is, native staffs which come and go, never settle down, and have no sooner learnt the detail of one particular farm than their contract period is over and they depart back, with their wages, to the native reserve until they are hired again.

On the large estates—and there are some dozen such—where land is available for the establishment of squatter settlements, normal agricultural conditions obtain; but this state of affairs is still the exception rather than the rule.

Such an artificial structure of society has provoked endless differences of opinion; and today Kenya is honeycombed with politics. There is the White Party, the Indian Party, and the Native Party, each searching for a solution. Commissions have come and gone in Kenya; they have issued reports without finding a solution; and, indeed, their successive passages through the country have served more to heighten than to allay political excitement.

There are, however, latterly signs that the three parties are slowly coming to realize that it may, after all, be possible for them to put their own house in order without provoking undue political animosities. This development is toward co-operation on common-sense lines. Co-operation would involve a modification of the conditions of both the white and the native reserves. The white reserves need native settlements where the laborer would not only be assured of his property but also would be available for work on white farms. Time and circumstance may achieve such a result.

The problem of the native reserves is, however, more delicate. At the present moment they are woefully neglected though they comprise what is the best agricultural land in the colony. The native has neither the intelligence nor the initiative for other than the most primitive methods. His nomadic instincts make him, as an agriculturist and as a stock breeder, recklessly extravagant of the resources of nature. But his rights in his "reserves" are guaranteed by the Government. Such a state of affairs is not for the good either of the native or of Kenya generally. But to amend it requires a modification of the system of "native reserves."

The trend of modern thought is toward co-operation, whereby the agricultural development of national potentialities may be furthered by the inauguration of some comprehensive scheme of partnership. Partnership is no new thing in Africa. Its benefits have been demonstrated in the Sudan, where the joint efforts of the Goverment, the native landowner, and private white enterprise have fostered the wonderful development of the great cotton fields of Gezira. The salvation of Kenya and the native reserves may be attained on analogous lines.

Chemist Advances to Professorship

MISS ELLEN GLEDITSCH

Who Has Been Advanced to Full Professorship in Chemistry by the University of Oslo, Norway.

OSLO UNIVERSITY PROMOTES WOMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—Miss Ellen Gleditsch has recently been appointed professor in chemistry at the University of Oslo. Since 1916 she has been an associate professor at that university.

She traveled in the United States in 1913-1914 under auspices of the American-Scandinavian Scholarship Foundation. On that occasion Smith College bestowed upon her a doctorate.

Miss Gleditsch is an author of scientific works. As president of the International Federation of University Women, she has lectured in many countries. Last winter she attended the convention of the American Association of University Women. Her visit was made partly to arouse interest in scholarships for university women to study in countries other than their own.

How Barrie Immortalized His Landlady Told at Edinburgh Ceremony in His Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—The Freedom of the City was recently conferred upon two distinguished Scotsmen, the one being Sir James Matthew Barrie, the other William Adamson, Secretary for Scotland, who has risen from pit boy to Privy Councilor.

In making the presentations the Lord Provost declared that, while the recipients had found the road to their individual success in different directions, the careers of both provide a remarkable story—of village lads who, without any advantage of birth or influence, have achieved high position among their contemporaries.

Sir James Barrie replied with whimsical reminiscences of his life at Edinburgh University. After an amusing account of how he tried to persuade Blackwood to accept his first manuscript, he went on to talk of his landlady, whom he had requisitioned for "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals."

"She was an old woman," he said, "without kith or kin, and, fortunately for me, she kept lodgings. It would ill become me to stand up in Edinburgh without recalling her fragrant memory. In after years I used to come to see her here and she would shake a playful fist at me and say, 'Your play was being acted by the play actors and I was asked to go to the theater, but oh, Mr. Barrie, I wouldna daur!'"

Barcelona Puts Cost of Fair at $15,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—Barely recovered from the Moroccan war and engaged in extensive public works, the Spanish Government this year is proving its virility by spending millions of pesetas on exhibitions at Seville and Barcelona.

The wealth of Catalonia is reflected in the extensive displays and in the impressive pavilions of the Barcelona fair. Like the Seville fair, it is slow in getting ready. Many of its exhibits are just being finished. It is expected that everything will be complete by the fall.

Costing about $15,000,000, Spain's international exhibition is the first of its kind since the war.

Set on a wooded mountain slope, its gleaming pavilions, misty cascades, graceful fountains and flagined promenades produce a fairyland of beauty. Set above a high point of the park, the domed "National Palace" forms the impressive center of the exhibition plan.

The 24 participating nations have contributed generously, so that their sections present comprehensive exhibits of their respective products, industries and life.

Contemporary artists of Spain, Portugal, France, Italy and other countries have contributed to the "Hall of Modern Art," which gives an excellent representation of modern European sculpture and painting.

As an adjunct to these two pavilions the "Spanish Town" provides a collection of typical buildings and representations of rural life in different periods and sections of Spain. Here are held brilliant shows and festivals, tournaments of knights, band competitions and historical pageants.

Peace Brings Better Times to Cyrenaica

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Unconditional surrender of the insurgent chieftains of the Senussi Sect in Cyrenaica to Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Governor of the united Libyan provinces, has been hailed in Italy with the utmost satisfaction. The incident is accepted as a decisive step toward settlement of Italy's difficulties in Cyrenaica, and marks the beginning of an era of peace in a country where war has been waged since its occupation by the Italians in 1911.

Moreover, it is regarded as further proof of the success of the colonial policy inaugurated by Fascism when in the spring of 1923 the Italian Government denounced the agreement then existing with the Senussi Confraternity.

The large sums of money which were to be spent on extensive military operations to crush the Arab rebels will now be devoted to works of peace, to the construction of railways and to the agricultural development of the colony.

The meeting between Marshall Badoglio and Colonel Siciliani, Vice-Governor of Libya, and the rebel chiefs was impressive. Surrounded by their followers, all on horseback, the Senussi leader, Sidi Omar-el-Muktar, Said Hussein ben Mohammed Reda Es Senussi and Fadil Bu' Omar, head of the Brassa tribe, advanced to the tent to make their submission to the representative of the Italian Government. The meeting is described by eyewitnesses as having been very cordial.

Before delivering their arms to the Italian officers the bodyguard of Omar-el-Muktar gave a brilliant exhibition of Arab horsemanship.

AMERICANS ON UPPER NILE

NAIROBI, Kenya, British East Africa (AP)—George Amos Dorsey, New York anthropologist, and his wife have arrived here and will soon proceed along the upper Nile to observe life among the primitive Acholi and Latuka tribes.

Palace of the Nations at Geneva to Show Compromise in Designs

Committee Has Difficulty in Pleasing Interested Parties, So Passes Final Adjustments to the Architects, Who Have Completed Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The final plan for the assembly hall, new secretariat and library of the League of Nations may not please everyone, but it is admittedly well adapted to the purpose of providing spacious quarters for the league behind a façade which has at all events the merit of corresponding to a classical design.

The building or new Palace of the Nations as it will be called, represents a compromise on the hundred and one designs which were sent in for the prize competition. It is actually the work of five architects, H. P. Nenot of Paris, Camille Lefèvre of Paris, J. Flegenheimer of Geneva, Broggi of Rome and Joseph Vago of Budapest.

The first two mentioned nearly carried off the prize with the joint design sent in, but they did not make sufficient provision for the site of the new library so generously donated by John D. Rockefeller Jr. The fact is that they were cramped by the space allotted them fronting the lake, first selected as the site of the new palace. The site now chosen in the Ariana Park, given in exchange for the original ground selected, has enabled the architects to plan an altogether larger building.

In making a selection from the nine plans awarded equal prizes, the committee had a difficult task. They were diplomatists and politicians and not architects, and approached the problem from a practical standpoint. If the whole story could be told, it would afford an amusing commentary on professional and international jealousies, for Italy was determined to have a finger in the pie as the mother of classical architecture, and Hungary was equally ambitious. Swiss opinion had to be consulted, for if a building had been planned which the Genevese disliked there would have been no small rumpus in Geneva, which naturally thinks that it has a right to be consulted.

All the other countries whose architects had sent in designs thought that they ought to have a say in the matter. Such a chatter went on behind the scenes that it is small wonder that the five members of the committee, Messrs. Adatci, Stefan Osusky, Nicolas Politis, F. Urrutia and Sir Edward Hilton Young wished themselves well out of the business, and were glad to find architects to make the final adjustments. Thus the Geneva spirit of compromise finally prevailed, and now nothing is left but to start building the new Palace of the Nations on the high ground above the lake with its view over the placid waters of Leman and the mountains of Savoy. There will be great rejoicing when the foundation stone is laid in September.

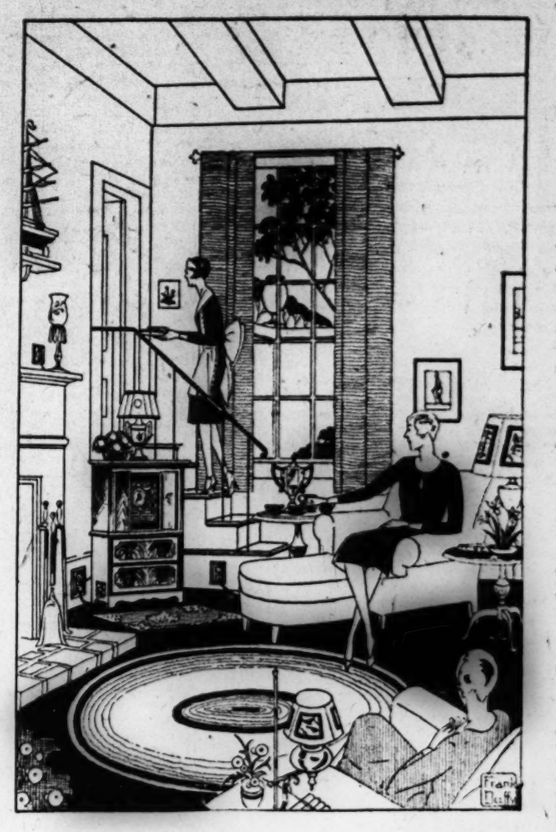
The part that President Woodrow Wilson played in founding the league will assuredly not be forgotten, for a memorial will be set up commemorating his work.

The assembly hall will be the first to be built, for the league urgently needs a more spacious meeting place than that of the reformation hall. After the assembly hall the library will be taken in hand, symbolic of the new reign of study and research which has been inaugurated by the league.

Chewing Gum Source Threatened by Mayas

MEXICO CITY (AP)—An infantry battalion of 350 men has been sent by the Government to Quintana Roo to restore order among Maya Indian chicle workers. Reports from Quintana Roo said that the Mayas already had several clashes with guards maintained by chicle companies, and that several casualties had resulted.

The region provides some of the largest American manufacturers of chewing gum with chicle, the Mayas being employed to gather it. Dissatisfaction with wages and working conditions was understood to be responsible for their outbreak.



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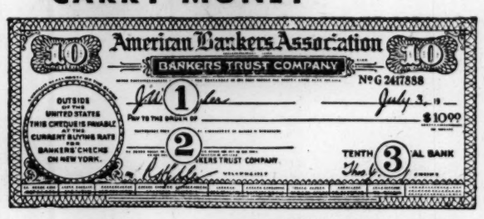

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Musical Events — Art — Theaters — Radio

A Prize Piece at the Bowl

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Los Angeles, Calif.

WHEN, on Aug. 17, Eugene Goossens stepped from the conductor's stand in Hollywood Bowl for the last time this season, there were fanfares, applause and a laurel wreath to assure him of the affectionate esteem in which he is held here. But during the four weeks of his régime there had been also considerable criticism of his programs.

Last year, while commended by the few, he surfeited the majority with ultra-modern music. This season we had even more of such music. Mr. Goossens's devotion to the cause of modern art appears to have been more ardent than wise. To prepare four concerts a week is a task for anyone, even with music known to the musicians, but to work up several novelties of the ultra-modern type and do them creditably to composer, conductor and musicians and so that the audiences may hear them at their best, seems impossible.

Not only that, but the standard works were often neglected to spare time for the new and programs that looked enticing sounded less so. The audiences on nights when several novelties were booked were smaller than normal—a tangible proof of public taste, strengthened by the fact that on Saturday nights, when well known music was presented, the orchestra played its best and the crowds were largest. This last evidence should be enough to convince both Mr. Goossens and the Bowl management that a modification of their joint policy regarding modern opi would at least pay.

An Extra Concert

There were five concerts in Mr. Goossens's last week. On Aug. 12 an extra one was given in lieu of that abandoned after the audience had gathered on the previous Tuesday night when the orchestra struck to enforce the employment of a union electrician.

Elsa Alsen sang the Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde" and the Battle Cry of the Valkyrie in her magnificent way. Howard Hansen's symphonic poem, "North and West," based on impressions of Sweden and California, also was heard. It is a work of contradictory contrasts, its good rhythmic variety being mitigated by too prolonged a working out of the thematic material. A crystallization of the first part would bring it into balance with the second, which could be lengthened and strengthened by building up the end to carry on the promise of its beginning. With a little revision this should be an outstanding score. Among other numbers, the Enesco Rumanian Rhapsody, new here, was particularly liked.

Aug. 13 was especially devoted to the winning number of the $1000 prize contest which the Bowl conducts annually through the generosity of Katherine Yarnell.

Now Hollywood Bowl audiences have had almost eight years' experience of all schools of music. Various conductors of catholic tastes have provided a wide scope and Bowl patrons are no longer considered credulous, en masse; thus, undaunted by the verdict of Dr. Leopold Stokowski, Eugene Goossens and Henry Eichheim, those assembled did not sit back and supinely swallow whole these men's judgment, but elected to do some judging themselves.

There was courteous attention, or at least silence, during the presentation, but as the last note ceased the audience unmistakably expressed its opinion. Sounds of distaste and hilarity overpowered the faint spattering of applause.

If this abstruse diffusion of obscure musical import which Charles Koechlin of France and Berkeley, Calif., put down on paper and named "Pagan Joy" was the best of nearly half a hundred submitted from the United States and other countries, there is little reason for rejoicing.

Tansman's Concerto

The following Thursday night concert was the best "novelty night" of the season. Interest centered in Tansman's Second ("Charles Chaplin") Concerto, with E. Robert Schmitz at the piano. Here was a modernistic piece of writing that was well formed, intelligible, melodic and virile. Its originality was authentic and clear cut. No one could have been more aptly chosen for the piano part, for Mr. Schmitz' touches, so varied in style and coloring, were exactly what was needed to perfect as clever a tone portrait as could be devised. Two contrasted encore numbers were added before the audience would stop applauding. On this program we also heard the Procession of the Grail from "Parsifal," Lalo's Norwegian Rhapsody and Respighi's "Roman Festivals," which was not so favorably received as the "Pines" and "Fountains," previously given.

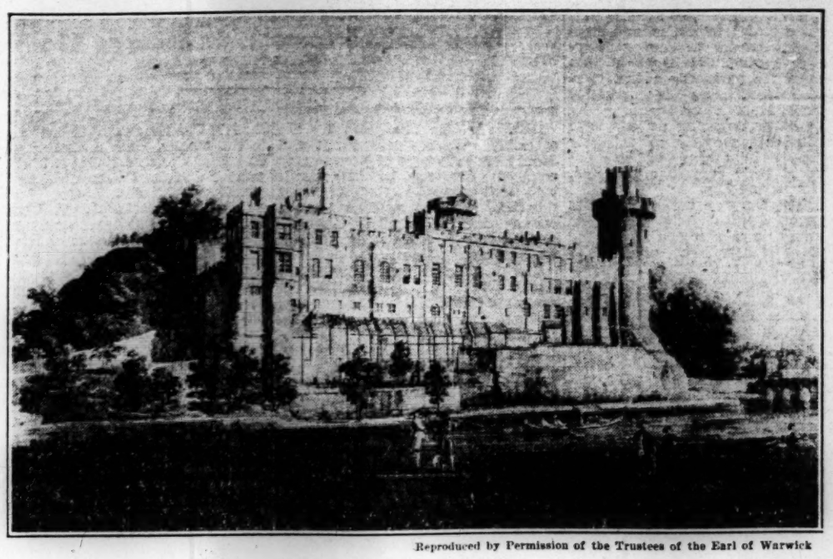
Friday night's offering drew one of the largest crowds of the season. It was a "Tannhäuser" program, with Alice Gentle and Elfrida Winn, sopranos; Otto Ploetz, tenor; Alexander Kiselbaugh, baritone, and Vera Fokina with her ballet as attractions. The soloists were admirably chosen and sang the well known arias with excellent effect.

Madame Fokina was more appreciated on this occasion than in her former appearance. In the "Bacchanale" she was delightful, and the poetic design and delicacy of treatment, coupled with uncommon grace in the dancers, resulted in quite the finest example of ballet work seen here in years.

Margaret Le Grand, pianist and one of the winners of the local artist contest, was the soloist at the Saturday night concert, which closed Mr. Goossens's engagement. Miss Le Grand gave a brilliant performance of the Liszt A major Concerto, followed by the Menuetto Scherzando by Stavenhagen.

Horace Johnson's "Aparasa" and "Urbasi" from the suite "Imagery" were given for the first time in the Bowl on this program. They are richly scored and instinctively musical, and constituted the most appealing novelty of the season.

The Sibelius "Finlandia" left us with fond memories of Mr. Goossens's farewell concert. A more lovely last impression could not have been planned and it is hoped that when the popular young conductor comes to us again it will be to give us more of this sort of music.



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"Warwick Castle," by Canaletto.

Canaletto in England

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NO PAINTER of his time was a greater favorite with eighteenth-century Englishmen than the Venetian master Antonio Canal (1697-1768), generally known as Canaletto. Englishmen figure prominently among his best patrons, one of the most generous and persistent being Joseph Smith, who filled the post of British Consul at Venice from 1740 to 1770. It was from Smith that King George III acquired the incomparable series of paintings and drawings by Canaletto which are at Windsor Castle.

Few people realize, however, that not only were numerous paintings by this master brought across the channel by traveling Englishmen, but that Canaletto himself visited England and made a number of paintings. Mrs. A. J. Finberg, whose researches were published eight years ago in the ninth annual volume of the Walpole Society, established that Canaletto came to England in 1746 and remained save for a brief visit to Venice in 1750-51, until 1755. While in England he painted not only many scenes of London, but also views of many of the principal historic mansions in the country belonging to the English nobility.

This little-known aspect of Canaletto's art, his work in England, was the most astonishing revelation in an exhibition of Canaletto's art recently organized by the Magnasco Society of Great Britain and held at Messrs. Spink's Galleries, in King Street, St. James's. This was the first exhibition devoted solely to Conaletto which has yet been held, and its importance was emphasized by the gracious loan by King George V of four of the paintings and a dozen drawings from the collection at Windsor Castle. One of the paintings was a "View of the City of London from the Terrace of Somerset House," painted by Canaletto in 1751. Other views of London were lent by the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Northumberland and Mrs. Prideaux.

But even more interesting than these Thames-side views were the remarkable series of pictures which Canaletto painted in the country. These give quite a new idea of Canaletto's powers are a landscape painter, such as his "Badminton Park" and "Badminton House," both lent by the Duke of Beaufort. Still more imposing was the "Warwick Castle," lent by the trustees of the Earl of Warwick. Canaletto's picture shows the south front of the castle with Cæsar's Tower, the River Avon and the bridge, and the spire of St. Nicholas's Church on the extreme right. Another very dramatic composition was the stately "Alnwick Castle," lent by the Duke of Northumberland.

While numerous fine paintings of Venetian subjects were also included in this exhibition, the English paintings were naturally of special interest. Not only do they prove how close and intimate was Canaletto's contact with England, but they illustrate another aspect of his genius, showing his ability to present in a convincing and dignified manner a range of subjects and scenery totally different from those which he had previously been accustomed to paint. This Canaletto exhibition, the last important art event of the London summer season, has undoubtedly raised the reputation of the master still higher and is likely to increase the demand for his work among collectors.

F. R.

'Fedora' at Ravinia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Giordano's "Fedora," given at Ravinia, Aug. 14, served as a means to provide Yvonne Gall with another opportunity to display her accomplishments in an Italian rôle. The French artist had made a remarkable success with one of Sardou's heroines when she interpreted Puccini's "Tosca" earlier in the season and Mr. Eckstein was well justified in believing that she would achieve a second triumph if he cast her for another.

If Miss Gall did not altogether reach the high level which she attained in "Tosca," she was far from being ineffective in "Fedora." From a technical aspect her playing of the part was well within the theatrical frame in which Sardou had conceived it; and Miss Gall was vocally alluring to the ear. What was lacking in her presentation of the title rôle in Giordano's work was the element of aristocratic distinction which belonged to Russian princesses under the Imperial régime. The artist had lent admirable illusion to her characterization of the actress in "Tosca," but the mantle of the latter still enveloped her in "Fedora."

Edward Johnson offered a fervid and appealing portrayal of Ipanov and he sang the music which Giordano wrote for the part with beautiful tone and feeling. The remainder of the cast had less to do with the unfolding of the story, but it was generally and severally efficient. Margery Maxwell's Olga was elegantly conceived and Léon Rothier made Cirillo—a minor part—stand out with no little power and vocal charm. It would be unfair to pass over the activities of Philine Falco at the piano without a word of commendation. Her playing during Ipanov's confession to Fedora was accomplished with notable skill. As director of the whole, Mr. Papi brought forth a glowing reading of Giordano's score—a reading which, perhaps, made the music sound better than it really is.

F. B.

Finland, The Republic Farthest North, by Eugene Van Cleef (Columbus, O., Ohio State University Press) meets an immediate need. Finland was so long eclipsed by the domination of Russia that it played but a little part in the literary activities of the world. Dr. Van Cleef was well equipped, by frequent visits to Finland and by a study of the large Finnish element among the foreign born residents of the United States, to undertake this work. He has produced a volume eminently up-to-date, and one which no library having special reference to foreign affairs can by any possibility dispense with. A most interesting chapter is that on "Co-operation" in Finland. It is clear that the idea of co-operation has made a greater impress upon economic conditions in that country than in almost any other considerable nation. In the operations of "Valio" are many facts and experiences which would be of value to farmers' co-operatives in the United States.

Sound Films in Mexico

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Talking motion pictures in English have made their appearance in Mexico and have found great favor with the Spanish-speaking "movie" fans here. So successful, from a financial and other points of view, was the first venture with English language "talkies" in Mexico City that eight motion picture theaters and two dramatic playhouses of the Mexican capital are being wired for entertainment of this sort. These playhouses, the Regis and the Iris, are Mexico City's principal "legitimate" theaters. More remarkable still is the fact that a neighborhood picture theater announces that it is spending $22,500 (United States currency) upon talking picture equipment.

The Olympia, Mexico City's leading motion picture theater, was the house which intro uced the "talkie" in English to Mexico. Managing Director Fernando de Fuentes admits that he looked entirely to the several thousand members of the American and British colonies here to support the venture, but he confesses that the audiences which attended the presentations surprised him. But a handful of people whose native tongue was English were to be seen in the theater. The great majority of the patrons were Spaniards and nativities of the Latin-American countries.

After the spoken version of the story a silent film with titles in English and Spanish was shown. Most of the audience waited for the silent picture. Some interesting facts as to the reactions of the audiences were revealed by the questionnaire which this theater attached to its printed programs. Most of those who answered the questions expressed themselves as being in favor of both versions of the story. But several wanted to know when Hollywood will do the "talkie" in Spanish. This query has aroused much discussion in motion picture circles here. Many managers are of the opinion that it will be much to their advantage and that of Mexican motion picture devotees as well as the American producers to put out film entertainment in the Spanish language. It is pointed out that the Spanish world has a combined population of more than 100,000,000, and that it should be easy for Hollywood to make pictures in this tongue as there are many capable screen players whose native language is Spanish.

The appearance of English spoken "movies" here is a tribute to the tolerance of the Mexican authorities toward foreign language entertainment, in fact of the edict effective Sept. 1, which bars English titles from silent pictures.

Local motion picture men are grateful to the United States Ambassador, Dwight W. Morrow, for his unofficial assistance in bringing the "talkie" here. The American envoy manifested much interest in the venture and members of the United States Embassy staff attended previews of the first spoken picture.

Motion pictures have been popular in Mexico since 1905. This form of entertainment has attracted many from the legitimate theaters, so much so that those who regularly attend the theater in Mexico City number only a few hundred, whereas the "movie" fan army is upward of 80,000. American-made pictures now practically monopolize the Mexican field.

During last year, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of National Statistics, 31,064,166 persons, or double the ponulation of the Republic, attended the 85,505 performances that were given in the course of 1928 in the 598 theaters and motion picture houses of Mexico. These persons paid 31,604,000 pesos ($15,802,000) for this entertainment, the figures reveal. Last year the theaters and picture houses of the federal district, which comprises Mexico City and suburbs, had 16,008,273 paid patrons.

On Record

IN AN effort to produce something other than arias from familiar operas, the Victor company has incorporated the singing of the Metropolitan opera chorus as well as that of principals into some new records. In one of these discs Giovanni Martinelli, tenor, and the chorus and orchestra from the New York Company may be heard under the leadership of Giullo Setti, conductor. "Trovatore" yields the chorus from the third act, "Tremble, Ye Tyrants." The dialogue which precedes the aria is effectively encompassed. It is magnificently recorded, owns a remarkable clarity and a massive forcefulness. The aria, done by Martinelli, swings along with an impetuous rhythm and a generous display of the richness of this singer's upper register. Bringing the record to a close, the chorus sketches in an intricate background.

The reverse of this same disc brings to the listener the "Prelude and Sicilienne" from "Cavalleria Rusticana." From the familiar measures of the prelude there emerges a sinuous loveliness through pungent woods and velvety strings. The soloist bestows his usual lyric roundness and smoothly shaped phrases.

"Norma" still holds interest for many. Rosa Ponselle and Marion Telva sing the duet from the third act, as they have so often on the stage of the opera house. The Metropolitan orchestra, led by Mr. Setti, supports them. The singers emphasize the gentle beauty of the music. A slow-paced air opens the scene. A placid duet continues the mood of gentleness. Not until the second part of the recording is reached does one encounter a sharper, more scintillant mood. At this point enter vocal display and decorativeness. Voices and orchestra make a brilliant close.

Very different music is the collection of Stephen Foster's songs issued in a special album by the same company. Yet its appeal is widespread, for the lovely old tunes have a worth and a beauty quite their own. The accompaniments to the songs emphasize the inherent simplicity of the originals. The jew's-harp and the banjo enhance the impromptu manner of the more jubilant tunes. "Ring de Banjo," "Oh, Lemuel," "Lou'siana Belle" and the throbbing "Camptown Races" profit by the apt treatment Mr. Shilkret has given them. They bounce along with a liveliness which is essential to them and which helped make them so popular. "Open Thy Lattice, Love," "Beautiful Dreamer" and "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming" are excellent examples of the less familiar products of Foster's ability. It is these lesser known songs of his that make the collection significant, for attractive though they be to many, "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Black Joe" and "Old Folks at Home" are hackneyed through constant and not always intelligent repetition. But the snapping rhythms of "Oh, Susanna" and the humor of "Some Folks Like to Sigh" may prove attractive to many listeners. They have not the sentimentality of the more familiar songs.

C. S. B.

Singers vs. Voices

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

AS IN other years, the Conservatoire examinations in Paris have interested the amateurs of music. These tests take place according to a fixed rite. The instrumental classes introduce us to remarkable pupils amidst general indifference. No one is interested in flautists, clarinetists, contra-bassoon or horn players, who are, however, the most certain honor of the great Parisian school of music and who assure the precious renown of French orchestras abroad. One knows that conductors all over the world admire the exceptional quality of French wind instruments, and especially the French "woodwind," whose refinement, purity and distinction are unequaled.

The public interest that is refused to the best classes of the institution is concentrated upon the singing, comic opera and opera competitions, which are undoubtedly the most mediocre of all. But the prestige of everything that touches upon the stage is so keen in Parisian artistic and social circles that the performances of the humblest soprano will always eclipse those of the most marvelous virtuosos of the oboe or violoncello.

We will not discuss here the more or less brilliant quality of the 1929 class in the recruiting of the musical army. We wish simply, for the moral of the thing and without any hope of seeing such solidly established routines disappear, to point out certain illogicalities and some abuses that form an integral part of these kinds of ceremonies.

Virtuosi and Teachers

The rewards issued at the Conservatoire at the end of the scholastic preparation of a musician should be divided into two distinct categories. Certain pupils, as a result of physical disadvantages or of a peculiarity of their temperament, are obviously incapable of succeeding in a career that requires an energetic exteriorization. Such and such a singer, pianist or violinist possesses all the technical resources of his art, but finds it impossible to conquer a crowd. Must one exclude forever these finished technicians of the musical family? Certainly not, for they may make remarkable teachers and form in their turn virtuosos of the great class.

In all the fields of musical tuition, we find this double specialization: virtuosity and teaching. Why not equally divide the studies, examinations and rewards, taking this situation into account? By slightly modifying the tests, one could make one set more clearly significant in the direction of a pedagogic career and the other more searching in that which concerns the display of virtuosity.

For the classes of piano, and instruments played with the bow, this is evident. It is no less so for the singing classes, which unfortunately allow hopes that can never be realized to be planted in young imaginations.

All these youths and all these young girls work instinctively for the theater. Now, whatever their talent or their knowledge, for the theater will pitilessly reject a boy without looks and a young girl with an ineffective appearance. Why prepare such a bitter disappointment for these young people? Would it not be wiser from the start to direct their studies toward the teaching career they can practice?

The question of appearance, so essential when it is a matter of opera or comic opera, is not any less important in a singing test. For my part, I consider, after long experience in tests of this kind, that a singing competition will not be wholly just until the day when the pupils sing behind a curtain or screen. It is impossible to form an absolutely impartial idea of the talent of a singer if one watches his features or knows his identity. If you have ever happened to hear anonymous voices buried in an orchestra, you have been able to notice what surprises await you when you learn at the end of the performance the names of the singers who have delighted or shocked you.

Very often, the prestige of a name, of an acquired reputation, or the memory of a happy interpretation have unconsciously inclined you to an indulgence for such or such a classified artist. This coefficient of error disappears when the voice is presented despoiled of all these protections.

If my own modest example may serve as a warning, I will very humbly confess that having one day entered a church where a marriage service was being solemnized, I was disagreeably surprised by the mediocre quality of a tenor voice which, from the top of the gallery, sent forth trembling and uncertain notes under the arches. I wondered where such a deplorable amateur could possibly have been discovered until I learned with amazement that it was a famous artist of the Opéra-Comique whose stage action had always "camouflaged" his faults for me.

Effects of Appearance

A jury with blindfold eyes only could deliver an unassailable judgment in a singing competition. The appearance of a competitor brings in an element that seriously falsifies a test. We obscurely expect a contralto voice to be lodged in a vast abode. A massive Juno, on the other hand, has no right to the notes of a light soprano. If nature has indulged in this "criss-cross" you blame her for this fantasy. Such and such a cracked, faded male voice seems to you insupportable if you have your eyes closed; but the moment your looks have rested upon the face of the singer who has, by chance, a thin face and tragic expression, you quickly accustom yourself to these poor sounds that you will find pathetic and which you would not have forgiven in a chubby boy.

Thus, unconsciously, you reward and punish gifts or disadvantages in the competitors for which they are not responsible. You are pleased if they have the voice of their face and figure, and you bear them a grudge if chance has refused them this balance. Nothing is more unjust for a singing competition. These considerations which, on the contrary, are absolutely legitimate in a test for opera or comic opera, should be ruled out of competition in which only the character, qualities, mechanism, style and technique of the voices are in question. If certain singing competitions had taken place behind a curtain, the awards would certainly have been profoundly modified.

What is said to be the first amateur "talkie" to be filmed in Great Britain has been made by the Manchester Film Society. The work is entitled "Reunion" and the leading rôles were played by a Manchester girl, Miss Marjorie Wood and Walter Cotsworth of Stretford, Manchester.

DORIS DOE

DORIS DOE, a young American contralto who has been a radio artist since the inception of radiocasting, and has appeared as guest artist on the Atwater Kent, Palmolive, Philco, Kodak and Vogue Hours, has sailed for Berlin where she will appear professionally and also round out her experience with operatic appearance.

Miss Doe was heard recently in Palm Beach by Louise Homer and her husband Sidney Homer, and they in their enthusiasm interested people in sponsoring a fund to send Miss Doe to Europe. Miss Doe is the artist pupil of Sybil Sammis MacDermid and has studied with Mrs. MacDermid for 12 years. The singer has had extensive recital appearances in this country including New York, Boston and Chicago, and has sung at the Lewisohn Stadium, with the New York Oratorio, in the Worcester Festival and with the Chicago Apollo Club, Chicago Mendelssohn Club and the North Shore Festival. Until sailing for Germany, Miss Doe was soloist at Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City and was heard through radio station WPCH during the radiocasting of the services from there.

T. R. N.

Turkish People Want Tourist to Get Right Impressions

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Turkey

A CONSTANTINOPLE tourist agency which set out to show a shipload of Americans a sample of that Orient for which their romantic natures were supposed to crave has lately discovered that some enterprises can be full of unexpected complications. For in staging an Arabian Nights entertainment the agents found they had jumped with both feet on to the toes of the ultra-European, modern Turk.

The Constantinople Ikdam, a daily newspaper, describes the dismal affair as follows: "One of the Constantinople tourist agencies gave a ball for the American tourists in the salons of the Turquoise Restaurant, the night before last. The tourist agency arranged this ball in Oriental style, thinking that the Americans would get a great kick out of this novelty. They raided the bazaars for all the old rugs, torn carpets, brass candlesticks, pillows, mats and incense-burners that they could lay hands on, and carted these over to the Turquoise. After turning the handsome salon into a sort of junk shop and installing Artaki Effendi's famous orchestra, with its pipes, tomtoms and what not, they piled the tourists in.

"These English and American girls, who are the most expensive dressers in the world, were made to sit cross-legged on the floor in just the way that a long-bearded, high-capped, loose-gowned pilgrim from Bokhara would squat before his plate of 'pilaf.'

"'Here's what Turkish dances and balls are like,' they were told as a mob of Armenian chorus girls from the Galata theaters were let loose.

"For hour after hour those Americans sat watching the gestures and contortions of those Armenian girls as excitedly as though these were wild animals in a circus. . . .

"And this," moans the Ikdam, "is how we presented ourselves, how we appear, to foreigners who have come all this distance in order to understand us better. What a pity, what a shame . . .!"

The semi-official Miliett of the same date assumes a sterner note in referring to this affair. "We cannot allow a few parasites to make a laughing stock of the Turkish nation for the entertainment of a set of simple and credulous foreigners," the headline states. After describing the party in much the same scornful terms as the Ikdam used, this paper goes on to quote one of the organizers as saying, "What can we do? This is the only sort of thing that the tourists care for."

To this the Miliett retorts patriotically, "The Turkish nation has adapted its standards of living to conform with those of the most civilized Western nations, and to exhibit it in such an unfavorable light is nothing less than an insolent slander on Turkey. . . . Could one imagine a more serious crime than such manœuvers as these, intended to compromise the prestige of the Turkish nation. And this, mind you, not in a foreign country, but in Turkey itself, in a crowded center like Pera. . . . The Turkish laws are strong enough to bring to their senses all these mountebanks, or any one else who slanders the Turkish nation, whether these acts come from a brother (Turk) or from an enemy!"

The Listener Speaks

THE Kolster Hour on Wednesday was devoted to popular music again—and its treatment of this type of entertainment was quite up to the standard it has been setting in orchestral music, college glee club singing, and dance programs. It has become quite a general practice among regular listeners to tune in the nearest Columbia station at 10 o'clock each Wednesday for this period.

This program proved conclusively that Edward Plumb may properly be counted in the small group of music arrangers who really have studied their work in relation to radiocasting. His special setting of "Moanin' Low" was particularly well done, although it seemed rather brief. He also handled a medley of favorites from all the post-war song hits in a way that was original and effective. The various melodies merged harmoniously into each other making a more unified whole than is often the case in similar collections.

It is hard to offer a representative program of popular songs today without borrowing some of them from current talking pictures. The Kolster orchestra and singers were able to present one of these for the first time on the air—it was "Shoo Shoo Boogey Boo" from the Moran and Mack "talkie" "Why Bring That Up?" It was indicated that the "Two Black Crows," after dropping almost out of sight, may soon be flying even as high as the stars in the movie firmament.

The chief attraction of the program in this direction was the introduction of the star of the new Pathé talking picture, "The Sophomore," singing "Little by Little"—a good number which is featured in the film play. Eddie Quillan's voice, however, would hardly be rated high even among sophomores. It's quality served to indicate a little too well the half-formed character of the boy not quite halfway through his undergraduate days, which Eddie is supposed to portray. In spite of considerable time spent in the Californian capital of silent filmdom he still has a marked Philadelphia accent.

The "Forty Fathom Trawlers" program heard through the WJZ chain at 9:30 was particularly notable for the good work of Graham McNamee who was picked up from a yacht at the end of his vacation soon after the night's fishing had begun. He seemed to throw himself right into the atmosphere of the thing as few others can do so completely. The very tones of his voice made it difficult to believe that he was not being splashed by cold salt spray 200 miles at sea—instead of being comfortably established in a city studio many stories above the street. The captain's own description of the great tidal wave that swept Galveston 29 years ago was a most realistic piece of work too.

D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System, "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR TUESDAY, AUG. 27

Vocal and Instrumental

"Rendezvous at 711" (WEAF Chain). Master of ceremonies, Phillips Carlin. 8 p. m.

Alumni Boys and Frohne Sisters (Eveready—WEAF Chain). Male and female quartet program. 9 p. m.

Syncopaties (Williams—WJZ Chain). Josef Koestner's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor; Bradley and Edwards, piano duo. 10 p. m.

Duofold Popular Program (Parker—NBC Pacific). Orchestra; tenor; contralto; baritone; trio. 9 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Orchestra (WEAF Chain). A Ludwig Laurier program. 6 p. m.

A Russian Concert (Fada—CBS). Ivan Ivantzoff, soloist. 10 p. m.

Agriculture

Modern Contract Grain Markets (WJZ Chain). Talk by Dr. J. W. T. Duval, chief of the grain futures administration. 2:30 p. m.

Aviation

Lt. Apollo Soucek (WEAF Chain). Talk by holder of seaplane altitude record. 7 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

Tales Never Told (NBC Pacific). The stories imagined in connection with famous songs. 8 p. m.

Spotlight Review (NBC Pacific). A brief dramatic sketch surrounded by music by favorites of the NBC studios. 10 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Liners (Savannah—WJZ Chain). Harold Sanford directs. 6:30 p. m.

Marjorie Horton in dance program (Johnson and Johnson—WJZ Chain). George Gershwin and Richard Rodgers well represented. 9 p. m.

Eskimos (Cliequot Club—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Harry Reser leading the way for his dogs and men with real banjo playing. 10 p. m.

Phil Spitalny's Orchestra (C. A. Earl—WJZ Chain). From "Love's Old Sweet Song" to "True Blue Lou." 10:30 p. m.

Midnight Dance (WEAF Chain). Bill Scotti's Manger orchestra. 12 midnight.

Concert Artists

Marguerite Sayer (WJZ Chain). Ballads and opera arias. 7 p. m.

Mathilde Harding, pianist; Sergei Kotlarsky, violinist (CBS). 8 p. m.

Organ

Lew White (WJZ Chain). "In a Monastery Garden" and "Four Indian Love Lyrics." 7:30 p. m.

Jesse Crawford (CBS). Operatic selections. 11 p. m.

Band

Goldman Concert (WJZ Chain). Several rousing marches.

BELGO-GERMAN TRADE SEEKS CLOSER UNION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—The recently established Belgo-German Economic Association which met at Antwerp numbers 240 active members.

Explaining the object of the association, the president said that Germany has an enormous economic influence, particularly as regards the port of Antwerp, and the special object of the association must be the development of economic relations between Belgium and Germany and the facilitating of rapid transport between Antwerp and the Rhine.

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THE HOME FORUM

Connecticut From Afar

VERY often and most fondly, during these final weeks of a long exile, I recall the remark of a certain Judge of the Supreme Court who returned, a hundred years ago and after extended travels, to his own town in my own State. Like Izaac Barrow, he had seen "the glories of this world," but he said that of all the countries on earth of his acquaintance the United States of America seemed to him certainly "the most eligible for protracted residence." He knew every State in the Union—for such knowledge was in his day still possible—and he had impartially concluded that Connecticut was—the best of them all. Connecticut herself he knew intimately, as men could and did know her before modern methods of travel made traveling a lost art, and he had decided that of all her towns and villages his native Windsor most nearly approached perfection. And finally, it was his considered opinion that his own house in Windsor was the pleasantest the town contained.

How wise that decision was! How precise and definite! In a word, how judicious! We might know from this expert opinion alone—spoken, no doubt, "ex cathedra" and in full regalia of rap and gown—that here was a man to adorn the Supreme Bench. It shows a rare faculty of piercing to the heart of a tangled matter, of reaching a sure conclusion, and of expressing it courageously when reached. Following the ancient injunction, this man had tried all things, and he proposed to hold fast that which he had found good, admitting no doubts or hesitations concerning its superlative goodness merely because it happened to lie nearest home. A man less wise might have felt that his travels have been in vain if he found best of all the very place from which they had begun, but this man saw that the most successful of all journeys is that which sweeps up to its climax at one's own doorstep. And then, no waverer he, no blower of hot and cold, no respecter of mere reputations, looking down through all the mighty kingdoms and republics of the world he saw Connecticut shining like gold at the bottom of the well, and he chose her for his own. That is almost all I know about Judge Ellsworth, and it is all one needs to know.

Similar things have been said, of course, about other places. For example, there was the neat division of the universe made by some ancient Greek—Pindar, I think it was—into four concentric circles. Outermost lay the large band of the barbarian world—huge, incomprehensible, dull, quite unworthy of a man's consideration. Within that circle was the much smaller one comprising the Hellenic States; then came the circle called "Attica"; and finally, smallest but central to all, lay the city of Athens herself, with the Acropolis as the exact point on which the stationary foot of the compasses rested. Thoroughly good sense there is here also, except for the fact that Pindar, if he had ever been so fortunate as to hear of her would certainly have included Connecticut in his Barbaria. Well, something must be allowed for prejudice.

That the same things I say about Connecticut may be said as truly about other places I have no doubt—only they are not to be said by me, or at least not now when I have been more than two years away. I know quite well that others feel toward their homelands the same devotion that I feel toward mine, and nothing could please me more than to know that every reader of these words is saying to himself: "This enthusiast from Connecticut has a sound notion, and his words, though somewhat too cool and moderate, tend in the right direction, but of course he has not chosen the right place." Ah, but let us not dispute about tastes, for surely the main thing is to have Taste—to have intelligent preferences, that is, and to stand stanchly by them. Concerning those most completely illogical preferences that we call patriotic there is, or should be, least disputing. What I know is that two tides sweep back and forth in the heart of a man, alternating like the tides of the sea: one of them spreads resistlessly outward as though to wash the shores of every land and time; the other is refluent, backward turning, homeward yearning, struggling up again into all the little nameless unknown never-forgotten creeks from which it came. So much everyone must feel, and I say no more than that he is a happy man who remembers Connecticut—her hills and upland pastures that must be turning russet now beneath these late summer suns, her secret brooks, her woods, her lordly river—when all the wandering waters of his thought set back once more toward home.

And I think it is we exiles who see and feel these things most clearly. Pindar had to coast up and down many a Mediterranean isle, Judge Ellsworth had to journey far and wide, before he reached his calm conclusion. I imagine this later patriot brooding upon Connecticut among the ruins of the Roman Forum, beside the Nile or Ganges, in the streets of Paris or Hong Kong, and always with a longing for some indescribable "touch of manner, hint of mood" which these places could not show. People who never leave Connecticut may indeed suspect that it is the best place on earth, but how can they be quite sure? Certainty is what the exile gains, and perhaps he does not pay too much.

Argument, logic, facts, and what is so curiously called "common sense," have nothing to do with this feeling; for the heart has reasons of its own, as Pascal reminds us, which mere reason knows nothing of. I am reminded of what John Constable said about little Dedham where he first saw the streamy pastures which he was to make all the world see with his own fond eyes: "I love every stump and stile in the village, and so long as I can hold a brush I shall never cease to paint them." Neither did he ever cease. While his contemporaries were setting up their easels among the ruins of Rome or scrambling over the Alps in quest of the illusive picturesque, he sat most of the time at home and painted the scenes which his infancy knew. And there was nothing reasonable about this attitude, nothing he could have defended by argument, nothing of common sense; merely, it happened to be right, and it soon swept the painters of Roman ruins into oblivion. Just so a few persons feel about Connecticut, and as long as we can speak or drive our pens we shall not cease to praise that little rugged plot of homeliness lying between the Hudson and the Sound.

We love and praise Connecticut—can I make any others understand this?—precisely because she is not majestic or superficially beautiful or mighty in wealth or potent in the councils of the world. Rather, she is very small and humble and homelike, and "you must love her e'er to you she will seem worthy of your love." You might quote statistics without end showing us that such and such another state is more populous than ours, is a hundred times as large, turns out a thousand times more automobiles, and you would find us strangely unimpressed—even slightly bored, if I may say so. To make a frank confession, we do not praise Connecticut because we have "something to sell," for few of us own a square inch of her soil, and as for summer trippers our hope is that they will stay away. No; this is not advertising but something different, older, deeper down toward the bedrock of human nature. Shall I say that it is something more important? I think it is.

What vague and barely phraseable charm in Connecticut is it, then, that draws and holds the heart? During these final months I ponder this question a good deal, passing from one to another of her virtues but always saying: "No; not this, not that." One thing I can say, that whoever walks abroad in my State—riding abroad is quite another thing—and will not give the same results—is sure to see with delight how snug and close humanity lies to nature, not merely cheek by jowl with the fields and woods but mingled with them, interpenetrated, meshed, so that which of the two has made the other you cannot guess. Pure nature you can get, if you like it, in the Rocky Mountains, and for unadulterated humanity you may go to Paris; in Connecticut we mix the two. And then again, is it not clear that we love most devotedly those persons and things and places that seem to need us most? The Rocky Mountains are entirely self-sufficient and the Mississippi can do without our help, but Connecticut stands in obvious need of what Francis Bacon profoundly called Home additus naturæ. Her smallness, her humility, her very plainness, appeal to every instinct of chivalry one has. She needs the eyes that can look below surface appearance, the devotion that is unswayed and undismayed by magnitude or multiplicity, the faith that cares nothing for popular estimates or for tinsel reputations.

Ah, the months that still separate us are far too long! O. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months..$2.25
Six months..$4.50 One month.....75c
Single copies, 5 cents

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand where it is not on sale are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	"Domestic" and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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Migrant Hummingbirds

The smallest bird in the world is Calypso's Cuban hummingbird, a mite whose length from beak to tail-tip is barely two inches, Ulysses would have had more chances of perpetual happiness and youth if he had devoted to the study of ornithology the seven years of feeble resistance to the blandishments of this original nymph. Still there were compensations which leave this a moot question. Calypso's hummingbird weighs, all told, a matter of something less than a gram, which, stated more intelligently, means that thirty or forty of him could be sent for two-cents letter postage.

One day as I was rowing lazily over a coral reef close to the sand beach of Bizoton, I heard a sharp whirr of wings directly behind me, and a moment later a ruby-throated hummingbird alighted on the end of a long net handle which stuck up over the sternpost. I rested on my oars and watched for a full minute while the perfect plumaged mite preened and arranged some feathers too small for my coarse eyesight. This was not any of the Haitian hummers, some of which were larger and one much smaller, but my own familiar countryman of northern honeysuckles. When he had finished his toilet, he wiped his beak, rose gently, hung in front of my face for a moment, and then, with a single upward curve, set a course northward, directly across the wide expanse of water.

Early this year—as in the past for who can say how many hundreds of centuries—a strange restlessness will seize upon a host of these ruby-throated hummingbirds scattered over mountain and jungle from Panama and Costa Rica northward throughout Mexico and in the Bahamas, Cuba and here in Haiti. Feeding from the same blossoms are larger and smaller hummingbirds, some with sickle bills, others with long, waving tail plumes. To these, February brings no special message. But thousands upon thousands of ruby-throats become gradually magnetized with the northward pulling of ancestral habit. No change in temperature or food impels them—the impulse comes from within. Day by day they drift along, borne on this impalpable wind of racial memory, until it becomes a hurricane of instinct too strong to resist and they are up and away—a great army of humming immigrants, forging northward, through tropic latitudes, on to even the Arctic zone.

All this we know with a sort of vague certainty, as a composite of hundreds of records of birds seen and collected, but at best we can only faintly imagine the marvel of millions of living motes, sleeping each night upon millions of twigs, with millions of heads under millions of wing. — WILLIAM BEEBE, in "Beneath Tropic Seas."

Aberdeen Harbor.

Photograph by J. Ritchie, Aberdeen

Portrait (Modern)

Think of a great lady of a past century, accustomed to the homage of a retinue of servants, and then see her in modern setting, where human existence is distinguished by no special pomp of circumstance, and where, since the late war, ladies of the greatest refinement have learned to take a hand in the running of their houses, and you have a fairly accurate portrait of Lady Lansing. Whenever she appears, moving with an upright grace, her white hair dressed high above her delicately chiseled features, in her dainty dress made to her individual taste, you immediately think of Dresden china, and it would not seem surprising to you if suddenly knee-breeched gentlemen should appear in attendance.

In these modern days when many women confess to an utter inability to use a needle, even to the sewing on of a button, Lady Lansing cannot only make and trim hats, mend carpets, distemper and paper full-sized rooms, but she can cook an excellent dinner, supplementing the cook's efforts with delicious savories and delectable desserts. Moreover, she can play extraordinarily well on the pianoforte, frequently entertaining her friends with masterly renderings of Chopin's Ballads and Concertos.

Brought up in a country rectory with a host of brothers and sisters, in those old-fashioned days of large families, there was not much time for intellectual pursuits, but the necessity to get the better of eleven or more in conversation in order to talk at all, has given her a quickness of speech, and developed a natural mother wit that has enriched it with many a quaint and homely phrase, learned in those childhood days from old Somersetshire folk.

No baby of any family of her close acquaintances comes into the world without receiving a dainty little gift, made by Lady Lansing's clever fingers, of little woolen jackets and socks. And if a neighbor should be spring-cleaning her home or putting up fresh curtains and some hitch has occurred in the matter of domestic help, Lady Lansing is sure to be one of the first on the spot to help.

She has the confidence of all babies, especially those whose sojourn on this planet can still be counted in days. Her servants, whom she treats as friends and fellow workers, show their devotion by remaining with her for years in this age of frequent and uncomfortable changes. Every morning she is awake by six o'clock and if there should be a particular bit of sewing she wants finished, she will rise at five or even earlier, and when some hours later the rest of the household begins to stir, they rise to the music of her sewing machine, humming steadily away in the workroom. And how many people are able to keep a workbox in running order with all its essentials of needles, cotton, scissors and thimble? Yet, should you go to Lady Lansing for a button, a hook or a piece of tape she will have it triumphantly awaiting your need. Truly, as the wise man said of the virtuous woman, "She looketh well to the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness."

A Showery Evening

The evening had started with a shower, and showery evenings often bring a magic beauty along with the rain. But this particular evening a musical mood overshadowed other diversions in the Cowles family. They had recently purchased that most modern of instruments, the radio. Before doing so they had debated its respective merits and demerits. The most logical conclusion reached was: The radio is instructive and offers the possibility of good music and entertainment—all good reasons; but what appeared to be the best point in its favor was the fact that it is so easily silenced upon the outbreak of noise—such as the so-called music known as "jazz." "Jazz," for them, might be termed in radio language as "interference."

So that beautiful showery evening the Cowles went cruising in the air for their program. The strains of Rubinstein's "Kameroi Ostrow" held the attention of all. How beautiful it was! It seemed to be what it is, a description of some Old World cathedral with its chiming bells. Rubinstein has given a musical picture quite as accurate as one painted on canvas. It matters little what means an artist employs if he has keen perception of unseen things.

The next theme announced was Liszt's "Liebestraum" played by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on the Charles River Esplanade in Boston. Everyone knew it must be a program from the hands of fine musicians by the method of interpretation. This composition yielded its silver melody so suggestive of the sea by the sweet strain that rises and falls throughout its length. Then came "Tannhäuser" of Wagner in that majestic overture.

The program continued for nearly an hour, all of masterpieces. When it came to a close the radio was accepted as a friend. As it was silenced the memory of other hours years ago came back to the family. The time when they used to listen to the first music box, how they loved it and marveled at its reproduction. So a little time more was spent in happy retrospection.

The Owl's "Good Morning"

The cone shape of Mt. Tamalpais stood velvet-black against a pale, clear wash of dawn. Night's last star said good-by and dived into the zenith's silvery whiteness. The edges of the world turned coral.

What place had an owl's voice when day was everywhere? But there was a floor of fog, and the waves of it were crimson-capped. Tamalpais bathed her feet in it; the twin horns of distant Mt. Diablo loomed dark blue above it. For an hour the fog waves changed color, as light spread, but they seemed to blot out the canyon forests of evergreen; and down there, the voice of the owl continued—for it was still night.

His long-drawn "Boo—," usually repeated four times, penetrated the fog and reached the radiant upper slope. It was made musical by distance. As this mysterious crier of the night called from the canyon, his voice furnished the only link between a high morning world and that remote green forest world down there, smothered in flame-colored billows of fog.

"For Men Must Work"

IF, MOUNTING that eerie invention of H. G. Wells, "The Time Machine," we were to travel backward through the centuries a thousand years, it is possible that we might come to rest on the grassy prominence shown in the foreground of the picture. Behind us rolls the cold North Sea. In the distance, blue hills, range upon range, gaze eastward across forest and mead and winding stream to catch the first beams of the sun rising over the rim of the sullen waters, just as they do today.

The cry of the sea fowl, the song of the birds, the perfume of the wild flowers, unchanged through the long centuries, reveal to us that in the world of nature a thousand years is but as a passing day. But men must work—and what men touch changes. In place of the broad, placid harbor of today, we see the estuary of a tidal river. On the heights above it straggle a few mean houses, and on its strand, in the shelter of a rough breakwater, lie the clumsy boats of the early fisher folk. Beyond the river mouth the sea teems with fish, and the stream itself is beloved of the kingly salmon. Up this same channel, centuries ago, the Roman galleys swung to their oars keeping touch always with the advancing legions of Agricola. Here the ruthless Viking raiders put in, staying only long enough to plunder and destroy. From the far uplands the shepherd comes down to trade his wool, and the hunter brings in his spoils from the hills. The budding town stands among tilled fields and pastures, and the toilers of the land may pass the time of day with their brothers, the weaver, the smith, the workers in wood and metal, those pioneers of the famed medieval guilds and crafts. King succeeds king, war follows war, but always the peaceful pursuits survive and grow, and our little community spreads itself over and down the slopes that overlook the sea and river. By and by, piercing the sky line, a gray spire rises. It is the kirk of Saint Nicholas, its foundations resting on that ancient church in western Iona whence the saintly Columba sent out his apostles to sweeten and bless the land with a new message of hope and love. The lone spire heralds, too, the rise of learning, and above the barbarism of strife and the grossness of trade and barter, the hallowing influence of church and of college grows, until at length the untutored citizens, living in their shade, look to them for light and leading. Gradually, the industrial arts take form and develop. Architecture spreads down from the cathedral and castle to the dwellings of the citizens, and slowly and often clumsily the homes, the shops, the work places of the townsfolk rise and array themselves in wynd and street and market place. The monarch, the baron and the bishop still occupy the seats of the mighty, but a new power is becoming conscious of itself.

The civic authorities—the city fathers—have come into being and the common people are no longer inarticulate. Their kingdom is the kingdom of peace; their strength lies in their work lore, their tools, their humble ambitions. With courage they muster to defend their hard-won rights; with persistence they repair the breaches in their city walls; with patience, faith and unflagging industry they pursue their peaceful occupations, always learning, always growing, often mistaken, but ever seeking liberty, justice and honesty. Generation succeeds generations; industry, discovery and enterprise, working steadily together, build, and build, and build.

Gone now the blue peat-reek of a thousand years ago, curling faintly upward from a few rude dwellings. In its stead we have smoke clouds. And where the crude fishing cobles of those early times came down the channel, today the unromantic trawlers steam, those hardy toilers of the sea, intent, even as their forerunners, on casting their nets into the still teeming waters, for, since men must work, they must also be fed.

There is a French proverb which signifies that the more things change the more they remain the same. The tiny hamlet grows to the vast industrial city, the early simplicity of the daily round changes to the complexity of modern existence, but in its essentials, existence remains the same. Men work, and for the same ends; the women are ever at their side, helping and sharing; the children come and grow, asking and trusting. And a thousand years hence? Who would dare limn this picture? Yet will it not still be true? —"Plus ça change, plus ça reste le même."

Alder Bells in Alaska

Bells from far Korean gardens
In Alaskan alder trees,
Tinkling all the summer day
With every passing breeze!

One lovely spring, full eighty years ago,
His strong boat filled with furs and ivory,
A Sitka trader faced the sunset glow
For China by the Oriental sea.

The days, the weeks, the months passed by; to one
Endless, till his returning ship was seen.
It brought brown spices, kissed by an eastern sun,
And tinkling silver bells for his waiting queen.

She strung them on the alder trees around
Her home, then listened to their pleasant chimes,
And dreamed Korean maidens loved their sound
In cherry gardens in the olden times.

Today for Sonia the fourth they ring
As merrily, as in the days of yore
They rang for Sonia the first, that spring
She welcomed home her wandering troubadour.

Some say good fortune comes to all who hear
The restless bells stirred by the wind's caress,
And so the listening tourists loiter near
The alder trees in search of happiness.

Bells from far Korean gardens
In Alaskan alder trees,
Tinkling all the summer day
With every passing breeze!

EDNA OSBORNE WHITCOMB.

Divine Comfort

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN DANTE'S dream story describing in medieval fashion his visit to a region he had imagined as lying beyond this one, we find a very powerful piece of symbolism illustrating the truth of Paul's statement that "the sorrow of the world worketh death." The poet tells us how, when passing through the gloomy country lying on the edges of that uttermost darkness called hell, Virgil, his dream companion, led him past a swamp where he saw certain unhappy individuals who, when they had walked on earth, "in the sweet light of the sun," had never been known to rejoice, and so must now repent them of their sullenness ere mounting up to God.

Just a medieval dream, but one which hints a truth! Dante had glimpsed the fact that heaven and hell are states of consciousness, and so was justified in depicting those who had habitually grieved and gloomed as, figuratively speaking, dwelling on the borders of hell, or mental darkness. Indeed, he seems to have glimpsed the truth so clearly uttered by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 266), "The sinner makes his own hell by doing evil, and the saint his own heaven by doing right." The Reformation and the enlightenment of the eighteenth century modified superstitious religious beliefs; and Mrs. Eddy lived in a period when many were ready to accept a new and more rational view of religion and of God's plans for man. Dante would have agreed with her statement (*ibid.*) that "the evil beliefs which originate in mortals are hell;" and he would have done so for the very best of reasons, namely, that looking out thoughtfully upon world conditions he himself had seen this to be the fact.

Human nature is much as it was in Dante's day. Everywhere in the world, there are to be found a host of sad and burdened ones, seemingly near to the shadow of the fear of death. But, as a result of Mrs. Eddy's discovery, a light now shines in the darkness; and, being possessed of a better knowledge of Christ Jesus' saving doctrine, we do not need to despair. Meeting with such as are sick and sad, we can tell them how they may arise and find their way out of the false thoughts of melancholy blackness. Mrs. Eddy gave to the world a saving system which should rescue mortals from their false beliefs and set them rejoicing in the way of Truth and freedom. She accomplished this great work by revealing a true and demonstrable concept of God. She knew that it was her mission to combat mortal doubt, and she was led to do so because in her own experience she had gained a new knowledge of the mission of Christ Jesus and was able to relieve that "sorrow of the world" which "worketh death."

Coming to Christian Science when both sick and sad, we may have some difficulty in reaching up to accept such consoling promise as it affords. But there it is—a strong rope, a ladder, up which it is possible to mount and so attain the light and joy of spiritual consciousness.

There may seem to be a good deal of repentance necessary before we can be truly joyful; some wiping away of tears, too. But once convinced that we are not suffering in accordance with God's will, and that our false sense of gloom can be swept away by learning of Him and striving to do His will, we glimpse heaven here and now, a serene consciousness to be entered upon as we part from errors of belief. So those who might say they have in the past made their "bed in hell" learn to know joy, and feel how sweet is the light of Truth.

Christian Science is truly scientific teaching, because it is based upon the right concept of God. Being in reality God's own children, we cannot actually be separated from Him. Mortals suffer because of their false beliefs, and nothing save the knowledge and evidence that, as His image and likeness, man is united with God, and maintained by Him, will ever give us permanent satisfaction and joy. It is in learning more about the nature and allness of God, His love, His delight in His children, His rich resources, and His bounty, that we grow cheerful, take hope, and find the health and happiness we all are seeking. Where there is correct or scientific knowledge of God, there will always be joy and gladness. How could God who is Love, who knows and wills good only, who is omnipotent Mind, the only creator and sustainer of the universe, leave aught undone to insure his children's health, sustenance, freedom, and grace? Meditating on such glorious truths, we presently feel sure that we may look up to God, divine Love, and rejoice. And when we begin to rejoice, we are starting out upon the upward way. Soon, if we persevere, we shall prove the truth of those lovely words of the prophet: "Thou meetest him that rejoiceth and worketh righteousness."

Indian Lullaby

Against me his little brown body is pressing,
In the hollow my arm forms his dark head is resting,
Sleep, little brown baby, sleep.
The leaves on the trees o'er our heads softly sighing,
Hark, the dove for her lost one is lonesomely crying,
Sleep, little brown baby, sleep.
The God of my fathers will surely watch keep
O'er my little brown babe while he sleeps. Oh sleep!
List, the water is running, is crooning, is humming,
Through the forest thy father with swift feet is coming,
Sleep, little brown baby, sleep.
Before us the campfire is smoldering, burning,
Sleep, little brown babe, for thy father's returning—
Sleep, little brown baby, sleep.

—From "From Idaho to You," by LAURA EDITH DARROW.

Guardians of Maine's Coast Line

The Pine Tree State has her ten primary seacoast lights, all of supreme importance to the coaster, but she has many more lights falling within the classification of harbor and river lights with an ample scattering of secondaries. The nature of her coast is such that many are needed, and there is no stretch of shore within the jurisdiction of the United States which is better provided with lighthouses and other aids to navigation than that of Maine. The primary lighthouses, already described, are more imposing structures and are greater in general importance, power and size, and in the main built with greater care than those guarding the bays and harbors. But the smaller lights require no less faithfulness on the part of their keepers, and are as important to navigation in the waters which they cover, as their bigger brothers on outlying locations. There is just as much fascination in the spotless secondary and harbor stations and in the beautiful, jewel-like lenses, as in the great stations of Seguin and Petit Manan. And for the fisherman, the yachtsman, or the sea captain making his way into port or through the innumerable passages in which Maine abounds, they are as necessary as those powerful seacoast stations boasting five keepers.

Many of these "harbor" lights, usually immaculate, are conspicuous landmarks, and are places of beauty, their freshly whitewashed walls shining white against a dense background of dark green pines, with a line of gray rock below fringed with a white, restless border of breaking water.

So well lighted is the coast of Maine that it is hardly possible in clear weather for a vessel to be out of sight of all lights except when well inside. From one extremity, Whitlock's Mill Light on the St. Croix River below Calais, to the other extremity, Whaleback Light at the entrance to the Piscataqua River off Newcastle, New Hampshire, the lights number no less than eighty-three, excluding fourteen lighted buoys, making a total of ninety-seven lighted aids to navigation. Of these, ten are primary seacoast lights, sixteen are secondary seacoast stations, forty-two are "harbor and river" lights, one is a lightship, and fourteen are lens lanterns on pole, spindle or skeleton steel tower and are unattended.—From "Lighthouses of New England," by MALCOLM F. WILLOUGHBY

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY
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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Conquest of Trogenpek

By NORAH SHEPPARD

THE mighty Gufric, conqueror of many tribes and ruler over vast territories, looked down from his seat on the dais at the uncouth figures standing below him. These men, with their shaggy hair and beards and rough garments, were chieftains of tribes which lately had been in rebellion. The insurrection had been quelled and the ring-leaders captured and brought before their overlord.

Gufric knew these wild mountain people and their fierce pride. To humble them he had his own methods.

"You have acted as children, in rebelling against those whom I set in authority over you. Therefore you shall be treated as children, and a child shall rule your destinies."

He turned to one of his attendants and gave an order. Immediately the man left the hall, to return in a few minutes accompanied by two sturdy boys and a young girl. Gufric beckoned the elder of the boys to him.

"Men of Notkergin, behold your chief, Radolf! From henceforth you are his vassals. His word is your law."

He took the second boy by the hand.

"Men of Rorketberg, here stands your liege lord, Othmar. Him you will obey in all things.

"And as for you, men of Trogenpek, you who have been ever foremost in rebellion, over you as ruler I set—a girl!" Beckoning his daughter forward, he said, "The Lady Ildico!"

Hoarse murmurings arose among the mountain men. They would not brook such insult to their manhood. They would not bend the knee to a child, a girl child!

"We are men. Give us a man to rule over us."

Gufric regarded them coldly.

"I have spoken."

Later that evening as Ildico sat before a brazier in her own room whilst her nurse braided her long shining hair, the old woman broke into lament.

A New Country

"My little one, I do not like this journey you must take. The mountains are bleak and cruel and the people half savage. You will miss our beautiful valleys and the sunshine and warmth."

"I shall indeed miss the meadows and the woodlands, and our dear countryside—all that I have known since early childhood; but there is beauty in the mountains also, and the people are only wild because they have never known anything better."

The door opened, and Radolf and Othmar entered.

"What, sister, you sit in darkness! This is a night for lights and rejoicing. Hail to you, Lady Ildico, ruler of Trogenpek, and to you, Othmar, lord of Rorketberg! Tomorrow we part and go our different ways." Radolf spoke quite cheerfully. "The men of Notkergin need a lesson. I will give it to them. Our father has promised me a full troop of mounted men and many archers. I shall be well prepared."

"I, too, shall not be without escort," said Othmar. "The men of Rorketberg will be impressed by a display of armed power. One must let them know who is master in the land."

Ildico had her own thoughts, but kept them to herself. After all, the boasting of her brothers was only natural—they were very young to find themselves suddenly raised to positions of power. The succeeding months would doubtless teach them many things. But what was there she could say at this time which would influence them in any way?

When the Trogenpek chieftains set out to return to their homes, Ildico rode at their head, surrounded by many armed horsemen and with innumerable baggage animals. For two days and nights their trail led up into the mountains. On the morning of the third day the rocky fastness which Trogenpek claimed as citadel came in sight.

Ildico's Entrance

When near to the walls Ildico ordered her escort to drop behind, and she rode alone at the head of the procession, a slight figure on a gayly caparisoned horse. In this way she approached the citadel. The two chieftains galloped their shaggy ponies up to her side and she entered the gates between them, followed at a short distance by the armed guard.

A sullen silence greeted their entry. Men, women and children stood about the doors of the poor hovels surveying the newcomers with distrust and aversion. Why should these people from the prosperous valleys, people who had everything which they lacked, seek to take from them their one possession—liberty? And this girl, in robes of velvet and fur, who rode by so proudly, who was she? They were soon to learn the answer to their questions.

Ildico found she had set herself a difficult task in attempting to break down the barriers of distrust between her new subjects and herself. They were slow to respond to the advances she made and many were the nights she turned to her nurse for consolation and encouragement.

"Dear lamb, you must not weep. You will win their hearts in time. They cannot understand you yet; but they will—they will."

The wise old woman spoke truly. Together she and her young mistress visited the homes of the poverty-stricken people, bearing comforts with them, striving to carry happiness into the hovels. There was so much to teach the women, who, once their distrust had been overcome, proved eager pupils.

Spinning and weaving were the chief attractions which drew them to the fortress in which Ildico had her apartments. Day by day they became more adept in these arts and also learned to dye the cloth they wove and to fashion therefrom suitable garments to replace the rough attire to which they had all their lives been accustomed.

Nor was the change confined to the women. Then men also, following the example of one or two husbandmen whom Ildico had brought along in her train, began to cultivate wherever possible the ground in and around the citadel.

The result was, as years went by, a prosperity and happiness such as never before had been experienced by the people of Trogenpek. No longer did the threat of famine overshadow the severe winters. They had food in plenty stored away and warm clothing to keep out the cold.

At the end of five years Gufric paid a visit to each of his children. He came to Ildico last. When he saw the result of her labors he was astounded.

"In making you ruler of the Trogenpek," he said, "I thought to punish them for their insurrection, but I find I have rewarded them. In place of a savage, rebellious people, I find contented citizens. There must be some magic at work."

"A very simple magic, my lord," Ildico replied. "By love I have tried to win their love. It was not easy at first, but now we understand each other."

"Your brothers would be well advised to try your methods. Othmar has but recently put down a serious rebellion, and Radolf ever wears mail beneath his tunic. You shall visit them both. They might learn from you much which would be of service, even as your father has."

At these words of commendation, the first Ildico ever had received from her father, her heart overflowed with happiness.

That night, at the feast given in his honor, Gulfric addressed the chief men of Trogenpek. After speaking of the prosperous conditions prevailing among them, he said:

"You have now won the right to govern yourselves once again. Tomorrow I depart, taking with me the Lady Ildico."

Ildico looked up in dismay. Was she, then, to leave these people whom she had learned to love and who depended upon her for so many things? Even the prospect of revisiting the home of her childhood brought her little joy.

But the head man of Trogenpek was now standing before Gufric.

"If we have won the right to govern ourselves once more, then have we not also the right to choose our own chieftain?"

"Even so. Choose whom you will." There was a moment of consultation, then, amid the approving nods of his companions, the head man again turned to Gufric.

"We ask the Lady Ildico to remain here in Trogenpek. No other ruler do we desire."

Ildico had risen to her feet and, with shining eyes and hands clasped to still their trembling, was standing at the edge of the dais.

"And I desire no other people. So long as you need me, Trogenpek is my home."

Heard on the Trail

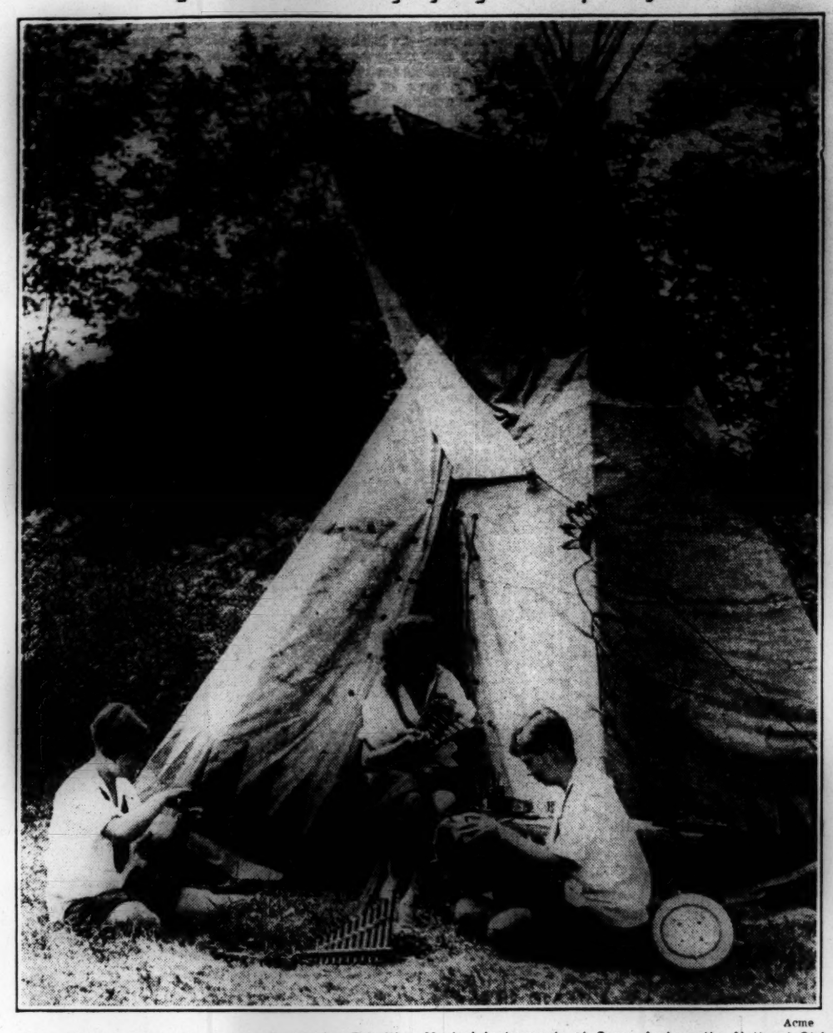
IF YOU would hear stories that sound like Arabian Nights tales go listen to the "Riders of the Plains," that courageous, scarlet-coated band of men who constitute the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of Canada. It was in 1873 that the British Parliament gave the Canadian Government authority to organize a force of men to patrol this vast territory. It was originally called the Northwest Mounted Police and in the beginning consisted of 150 men who left eastern Canada to penetrate into what was then, for the most part, a trackless wilderness.

They endured many hardships in the early days, for beyond Winnipeg was a terra incognita—an unknown land—the only attempt at civilization being the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. Indians roamed the plains exchanging valuable furs with the traders often for trifling merchandise. They soon learned to respect this hardy band of horsemen, knowing that they would receive justice at their hands. In this way law and order were established and the land made safe for settlers.

During the reign of King Edward the title "Royal" was added to their original name "Northwest Mounted Police," so pleased was he with their work, but in 1920 the force was reorganized and the name changed to "Royal Canadian Mounted Police."

Some of their journeys are not now so difficult as in the early days, but even now they go to little known localities. Far up in the Yukon, and on the Mackenzie River, near the Arctic Circle, these men patrol an immense territory and sometimes do not see a white man for days. They take the census, act as customs officials along the border, carry mail to remote mining camps, help prospectors, keep guard over banks in small towns, go to the aid of anyone in need, whether white man or Indian, and many a tale, not only of heroism but of kindly deeds, has added to their tradition of high ideals.

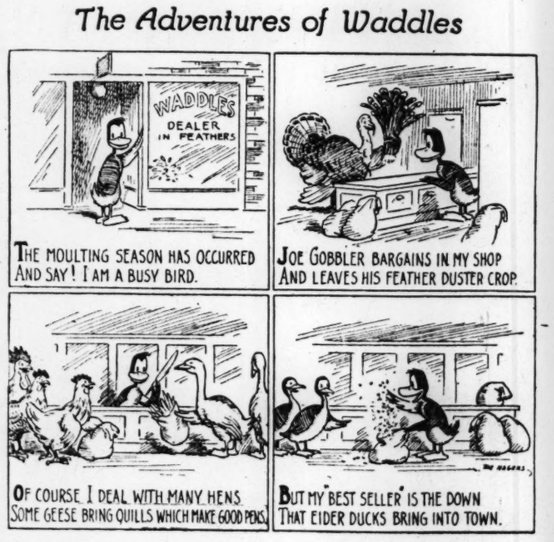
Girl Scouts Enjoying Camp Life



Acme

A Trio of Girl Scouts Busily Engaged in Making Primitive Musical Instruments at Camp Andree, the National Girl Scout Camp at Briarcliff Manor, New York.

The Adventures of Waddles


WADDLES
DEALER IN FEATHERS
THE MOULTING SEASON HAS OCCURRED AND SAY! I AM A BUSY BIRD.
JOE GOBBLER BARGAINS IN MY SHOP AND LEAVES HIS FEATHER DUSTER CROP.
OF COURSE I DEAL WITH MANY HENS. SOME GEESE BRING QUILLS WHICH MAKE GOOD PENS.
BUT MY BEST SELLER IS THE DOWN THAT EIDER DUCKS BRING INTO TOWN.

Tales of Tails

WHAT a variety of tails animals, birds and insects have, each adapted to the needs of its wearer.

The long fluffy, furry tail of Mr. Gray Squirrel has many uses. Pressed close along his back and fluffed out to cover his sides, it will keep off the bitterest wind as well as any furry scarf around "my lady's" neck. At night he lays his tail across his body and over his head and nose, where it warms the air he breathes as well as acting like a down coverlet in keeping his little body warm. Raccoons and foxes use their tails the same way and you can often see a cat on a cold day sleeping with her tail over her nose too.

Mr. Squirrel also uses his tail in running and jumping as a rudder or as a balancing pole, and in this he is followed by kangaroos, cats, mice and monkeys.

Mrs. Opossum has a very ugly tail—ratlike and wiry—but she often uses it as a hand—the best hand she has, too. With it she holds on to the slender branches up in the tree tops.

Naturalists tell us that one of the most comical sights in the animal world is to see a mother opossum teaching her eight or ten tiny babies to dig their sharp toes into her fur and wind their wispy tails around her legs, anchoring them sure and fast. Or, when they are older to see her show them how to twist their tails around the twigs of a tree and hang in a motionless row, headed by mother and ending with the smallest of the babies. After they have learned to hold fast they learn to hang by their tail and swing to and fro in the treetop cradles.

The muskrat uses his scaly, flattened tail for a paddle and rudder to scull and steer him through the water when he swims or dives. The beaver uses his tail for the same purpose.

Other animals use their tails for all kinds of queer purposes. The anteater of the Amazon spreads his enormous tail when the tremendous tropical rain falls, and the great tail curled over his entire body and head sheds the rain like a shingled roof.

Our own cattle and horses use their tails to drive away the flies. If these tails ever had any other uses, the conditions under which they have lived have changed all this.

Birds and insects use tails for everything from musical instruments to baby carriages; indeed, it would take hours to tell the story of all the tails in the world.

Sponges from the Sea

HOW many boys and girls when helping Dad sponge off the car after a nice long ride through the country have thought about where the homely old sponge came from? It may be interesting to know something about the sponge's origin.

First of all the sponge which we use is the skeleton of a form of animal life that grows in great masses, attached to rocks and other formations on the bottom of the sea. They grow best in tropical and subtropical waters, and are found from the shore line out to great depths. According to zoology they were until recently classified as colonial Protozoa, which represents the lowest form of animal life. However, more recently naturalists are treating them under a separate classification of Spongiaria, the name being derived from the water pores with which they are supplied in such abundance.

The sponge is unlike many of the other little animals that live in the sea, in that it does not swim about from place to place for its food, but attaches itself to the bottom of the sea, and takes for food such matter as is swept to and through it by the currents of water. These sponge masses grow much like a plant; they bud and branch until a large area is sometimes covered with them, and in such places as this the sponge fishing is done.

Fishing for the Sponges

Most of the sponge fisheries are found in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, in the West Indies and off the coast of Central America and Florida, this being the only one of the United States that engages in this industry. In the Mediterranean the fishing season begins in May and closes in September.

The sponge fishing in these waters is after rather a crude fashion. The diver after sighting the sponge bed, simply takes a long rope to which is attached a heavy stone by means of which he sinks. He tears the sponges from the large rocks, and pulls the rope as a signal when he is ready to come up, bringing the load of sponges with him.

It was in this way that most of our sponges were furnished from the Mediterranean Sea until after a long time it was discovered that they were growing along the coast of Florida and the Bahama Isles. Since that time the industry has developed along these coasts until at present it furnishes employment to about 2250 persons and supplies an average of something like 400,000 sponges to the market annually.

Among the Sponge Grounds

The methods employed along the Florida and Bahama sponge fisheries are somewhat different from those we have just learned about. Here vessels with crews of from five to fifteen men are fitted out for trips of from four to eight weeks among the sponge grounds. The crews are divided into pairs and given small rowboats which are called "dinghies." From these little boats the fishing is done.

One man stands on the stern of the little craft guiding the boat and steadying it, while the other man kneels in the center of the boat and over the side sights the sponges with his water glass. He then uses a three-pronged hook attached to a long slender pole, perhaps 30 or 50 feet in length, with which he draws up the sponges to the boat. They are then spread on deck in an upright position and allowed to dry.

When they are carried to shore they are placed in little pens called "kraals," meaning corrals. They are left here until thoroughly dried and cured and ready for market. Sometimes sponges are bleached to make them more attractive in color, but this always destroys some of the wearing quality and for this reason they are not so desirable. There are also manufactured sponges of rubber that have their usefulness, and this brings up another very interesting industry, that of rubber, as new and varied uses for this material are continually being developed.

Elephant Trees

FEW people have heard of an Elephant Tree, yet that is the literal translation of the Greek name Phytelephas, which naturalists have seen fit to bestow upon a palm tree peculiar to Central America. It has been so called because of the extraordinary likeness which its ripe seeds bear to ivory, both in color and texture; in fact, they are commonly referred to as ivory nuts.

Thousands of tons of ivory nuts are annually shipped to the United States and Europe, where they are turned into buttons and other useful or fancy articles. These articles, when thoroughly polished, are so hard that few ever think that they grew on a tree, thousands of miles away in the tropics of Colombia, Ecuador or northern Peru.

The trees are a kind of palm, but not the familiar tall and stately type, for their trunks seldom reach more than six feet above the ground. In the same manner that elephants roam in herds, so the ivory palm is generally found in groves and seldom alone or among other trees.

Ivory nuts do not grow singly but in large woody, ball-like shells, weighing as much as 25 pounds, and being as large as a man's head. One tree bears, at the same time, as many as six or eight of these "heads," and each head contains about 50 nuts, which are in groups or "drupes" of some six or seven.

When young they contain a clear and insipid fluid, which becomes milky and sweet as the nut ripens. At this latter stage the fluid forms a not unpleasant drink, but it quickly thickens and solidifies, until finally it is as hard as ivory.

Unfortunately the nuts are not very large, only averaging the size of hens' eggs, so they can only be used for small articles. The local Indians carve them into all sorts of queer little ornaments and toys, finger rings being very popular. The nuts have different names in each of the districts in which they are found, being known as "tagua" along the Magdalena River; "anta" along the Darien coast, and "pullipunto" or "homero" in Peru. In the trade they are often spoken of as "corozo," but this more correctly refers to another nut somewhat similar.

Life is very primitive in the land of the ivory palm and many of the nuts find their way to civilization through Indians bartering them at the nearest store, possibly for a knife or other article. In due course they journey down to the coast, through hundreds of miles of steaming creeks in canoes, or through mile after mile of tropical jungle. Loaded on to large dugouts they then make a dash through the surf to the small coasting steamer which brings them mainly to Panama, where they are transhipped for their final ocean journey of some 3000 or 4000 miles.

Ask These

Q. What is it that has legs but only one foot?
A. A bed.

Q. What is it that has five sharp corners?
A. A star.

Q. As round as a cup, as deep as a cup, but the whole of Lake Michigan can't fill it up.
A. A strainer.

The Mail Bag

Southport, Lancs, England

Dear Editor:

I have gained three lovely correspondents through the Mail Bag and I have also written to a girl in Vancouver, and I hope she replies, as we once lived there. We live not very far from where the World Jamboree is being held. It is really wonderful to see the different countries all together. We liked the American Camp. They had an exhibition of work, also two inquiry tents which were very helpful to the people. The French also had an inquiry tent. Many people were taking autographs from the foreigners, so I went up to ask an Indian for his. He asked me if I would write to his daughter. I said that I would, so he gave me her address and I am going to write to her.

We saw an English stunt in the display. It was supposed to be when Cæsar took Britain. The Druids were dressed with sheets, blankets, and towels on them. The Ancient Britains had on bathing costumes, towels, etc. The Romans had on sackcloth smocks, and helmets that looked like pudding basins. Then there was Boadecia—she was the funniest of the lot. Her chariot was a hand cart and she did look funny. They all seemed to enjoy it as much as the audience.

The tents were a fine sight from the hill. We walked around some of them and some had pictures of animals on them. In the center of the French camp there was a model Eiffel Tower made of sticks. Some of the tents had little plate racks made of sticks. There was also a market, and in it there was a Christian Science Monitor shop. All around it there were cuttings from the Monitor It was very nice.

Once we asked the way from a big Scout, but he said, "I speak German," and we couldn't, but his friendly face spoke heaps of friendship to us. We did enjoy it all.

Last term we had our sports, and our principals had a film man take our pictures and later we went to see ourselves on the screen.

I have a correspondent in St. Louis who goes to Principia and whose mother wrote my mother such a nice letter. Mother wrote back and now they are writing like we are. I think it is awfully nice.

We love the Monitor, especially Snubs, Archibald, Waddles, the puzzles, the Lighter Vein, Milly-Molly-Mandy and Mr. Scroggips. Could we have another story like the "House Next Door" and also those Work and Play Continual Calendars?

I should like to correspond with girls anywhere in the world, especially Africa, France, South America, Japan, China, Italy and Spain. I am 13, but I don't mind how old my correspondents are. Joyce F.

[Thank you for sending the little verses about the camel, Joyce.—Ed.]

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

I chanced to get a copy of The Christian Science Monitor and, after perusal of the Mail Bag, much to my regret I did not find the address of any boys my age. I hope, however, to hear from American boys of my age who are interested in exchanging their ideas with a young German in a mutual manner.

I am 19 years old and employed in a shipping, towage and salvage company at Hamburg. I am interested in art, social studies, music, trade, navigation, and, not to forget, in collecting stamps.

I hope to enter into a correspondence with some American boys in order to perfect my knowledge of the English language. Of course, I am prepared to tell about the various regions and celebrated and important towns of Germany, as I have gone by railway on holidays through this country from the Danish line across Germany to the Alps, and to the Austrian border, several times. Through this and a number of other reasons, correspondents may learn miscellaneous things of our beautiful country. Alfred Z.

Hillary, Natal, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I am very interested in the Mail Bag. I have not written before, but I feel that I should like to correspond with other readers of the Monitor. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School of First Church, Durban, and find the lessons very beautiful.

At day school we learn the Dutch and English languages, which are very necessary in South Africa. My interests are in gardening, fancy work, and reading. I have not done much traveling, but am very interested in other lands, especially in far-away parts of the world. Hillary is a suburb of Durban and is situated eight miles away from it.

I am 14 years of age and should be very pleased to hear from any girl of my own age from any part of the world. Nora H.

Edinburgh, Scotland

Dear Editor:

I owe the Monitor an everlasting debt of gratitude, for it has brought me ten splendid and most interesting American friends. I should belie my words if I grumbled, but I was slightly disappointed. I did so want a French correspondent and none has been forthcoming. Perhaps if I am patient, some French girl will write yet.

Though the Monitor is used only to a very small extent in the schools here, it has helped greatly. I am especially interested in the Young Folks' Page, the Art News and Comments and the Home Forum. These pages in particular have helped in my school work. I also wish to say how grateful I am to the Mail Bag for bringing us in close contact with young people of different nationalities and countries. Will you please put my name on the list again for a French correspondent? Agnes S.

Melrose, Massachusetts.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I live just outside of Boston. Though there are many historical spots of interest, I find that I do not like it as well as New York City. I mean I do not like the way the streets cross in Boston. I think it is very hard at first to find your way in and out. I think it is a bit like a maze puzzle, don't you? I lived in New York City for a year and a half, but I have been in Boston only a few months. Perhaps that accounts for it.

I am 12 years old, and I should like to correspond with a boy from Europe—one near my age, of course. I have a brother, Jimmy, 8 years old, who is great fun. He keeps us laughing all the time.

I am very fond of all outdoor and indoor sports. I am on the baseball, basketball and volleyball teams in school. We have a collie, a mother cat, three baby kittens and two goldfish. Phillip Van D.

[Boston's streets are a bit difficult at first, Phillip, but I am sure that you will find it a very delightful place to live.—Ed.]

Cupar, Saskatchewan, Canada

Dear Editor:

Through the columns of the Mail Bag, I have a lovely correspondent from Dayton, Ohio, and I wish to thank you for forwarding my letter. I should like to receive letters from girls from any country who would care to write to me. I hope someone from each continent will write and I promise to answer all letters.

To those who have never traveled to other countries the Monitor is a great help. I surely enjoyed the Travelogues published in its columns a few years ago. I am also interested in the Home Forum, Snubs, Waddles, Anastasia, and Archibald. He certainly has a very humorous brother-in-law who seems to take delight in Archibald's mistakes.

Every column in the Monitor is worthy of recognition, even to the advertisements. It gives me pleasure to see a play that has been advertised in the Monitor for I know before I see it that it will be good. Edna L.

Hoquiam, Washington

Dear Editor:

I am 17, and will be a senior in high school in September. I go to Hoquiam High, and will take American history, English, chemistry and second-year Spanish.

We have a Christian Science Church here, and ever since I was old enough I've gone to the Sunday School.

Many million feet of lumber are shipped from our port every year. I live about two city blocks from the Hoquiam River, and there is seldom a day that we can't see a big lumber schooner going up or down the river to load up. Lumber goes to Australia, the Orient and other places.

Hoquiam is called the "Gateway to the Olympics," and many people come here every year to go to these mountains. Lake Quinault, at the foot of them, is also a great resort. The ocean beaches are only about 20 miles away.

I am a Rainbow girl. I should like to hear from girls of my age all over the world. Edlah S.

Hamilton, Montana.

Dear Editor:

I should like to express my sincere thanks for the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading it, as I do all of the Monitor, and I have gained two fine correspondents through it, one in Germany and one in Scotland. I think it is a wonderful thing for the young people of the world to be brought together in a friendship of this kind.

I have written to the Mail Bag before, but my letter was not published, so I will tell in this letter a little about this part of the country.

The Bitter Root Valley is named for the beautiful wild flower of that name. The Bitter Root River is a pretty little river which winds back and forth down the valley. The beautiful scenery and tall mountains are admired by everyone. Although we have a few very hot days in summer, the nights are cool.

Some of the fine racing horses of the world were raised on the Marcus Daly ranch at Hamilton.

I am 15 years old, and will start my junior year in high school this fall. I am very interested in collecting odd coins, stamps and Christmas seals.

I should like to get some letters from girls anywhere and will try to answer all I receive. I should especially like correspondents in France, Italy, Australia, China, Japan and Spain, who would correspond in English, as I do not know any foreign languages. I surely appreciate the Monitor and its many features.

Frances M.

Au Train, Michigan

Dear Editor:

Our family came to Au Train, Michigan, this summer. We have a place right on Au Train River. Lake Superior is about one mile from here and it is 22 miles to Munsing. Just opposite our lot is a fine place to bathe and we often go swimming there. The rivers and lakes are much higher this year than last, but the water is going down. Our winter home is in Maywood, Illinois, near Chicago.

A family of chipmunks live under the porch on our cottage and we throw bread crumbs out for them. One afternoon two little baby chipmunks were playing on our doorstep. There are also squirrels, porcupines, and rabbits here. We have seen six deer, but I haven't seen any bears as they stay around lumber camps.

I enjoy reading the Monitor. I am 12 and am in the eighth grade. I like to draw, write stories, sing, dance, and play violin. I have been taking violin lessons for six years. I should like to hear from girls anywhere, but especially from foreign countries. Jean S.

Modesto, California.

Dear Editor:

I am 16 years old, and I am a senior in high school. I am very interested in the Girl Scouts, and at present I am working on my first class test. I have spent four weeks of my vacation thus far at a Girl Scout camp in the mountains, and next week I intend to go to another Girl Scout resort.

I am also very fond of traveling. If any girls who write to me would like postcards of various parts of the United States, I will try to send them some, as I have collected many while traveling. I am very anxious to hear from girls near my age from foreign countries. Betty M.

The following would like to receive letters:

Flora B. (12), Prineville, Ore.—Interested in stamps.

Marisue C. (12), Glen Ellyn, Ill.—Interested in reading and outdoor sports.

Lillian E. (13), Waverley, Mass.

Eloise K. (14), Richmond, Calif.—From Girl Scouts.

Marion H. (16), Rochester, N. Y.—From Spain, Argentina, Alaska and Australia.

Helendoris F. (12), Kansas City, Mo.

Nora M., Orangeville, Canada.

Alberta P., Winthrop, Mass.

Dorothy S., Alexandria, Va.—Especially from France.

Answering Letters

If you are sending in a letter in answer to a Mail Bag letter, inclose postage for forwarding, and a little note giving your own full name and address. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, England, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

If you are writing from outside the United States, inclose stamps separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

the Perplexing Problem —and the Answer

Today the question of which school is best for one's child resolves itself into a question of specialized courses versus general ones, of the mechanical arts versus the decorative, of academics versus æsthetics.

When you are weighing the advantages of each, and they are many, let the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor help you. The Monitor prints the advertising of carefully investigated and accredited schools, so that the parent who uses the Monitor as a guide is always certain that the school he chooses for his boy or girl is one which merits his confidence.

Educational advertising appears in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Fridays. Our School and Camp Department is always glad to assist parents in the selection of schools for children, for boys and girls, for young men and women. Please feel free to write us.

The Christian Science Monitor
A Daily Newspaper for the Home

CLOTHING TRADE LOOKS TO PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Employer and Men Gather About Board Happy in Arbitral Security.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—For the first time in the history of the cloak and suit industry representatives of the union and the employers' associations have met in friendly session, having nothing to do with demands and counter-demands.

The occasion was a joint luncheon just held in honor of Raymond V. Ingersoll, impartial chairman of the industry, at which the four factors heard Herbert H. Lehman, Lieutenant-Governor, foretell an industrial era free of strikes with the arbitration machinery now established in the cloak and suit industry prevalent among the trades.

"The agreements recently made mark a new era in your industrial relations in which sympathy and co-operation replace suspicion and antagonism," Mr. Lehman said. "The policy of voluntary continuous arbitration, I hope, will be followed by other industries. The work of the newly appointed cloak and suit industry commission, I believe, will do much to keep the public informed on the problems and progress of the industry and to enlist its support in the elimination of sweatshops and other substandard conditions.

"Employers must work honestly to eliminate sweatshop conditions and maintain the standards agreed to with the union. They must not abuse the privilege of reorganization granted to them in the new contracts by discharging employees for political reasons. They must bend every effort toward strengthening the union.

"The union, in turn, must not raise trifling, nagging questions. It must see to it that the entire industry is organized and that all standards established are maintained. It must co-operate with the enlightened manufacturers, strengthening those who want to play fair."

BUFFALO MAKES HOME FACILITIES BUSINESS ASSET

(Continued from Page 1)

about 7500 families are acquiring homes.

Buffalo homes, moreover, are nearly always in a setting of trees. Aviators are said to call it a city in a forest. Particularly along Chapin, Bidwell and Lincoln Parkways which radiate from a circle in the north of the city may one delight in the cool, shady view of long, unbroken rows of tall black-trunked elms standing four abreast down the center, with other rows at the sides.

"Evening after evening for years I have taken mother out for a drive, each time with Bidwell Parkway as part of the route," said a Buffalo woman, "and we never tire of it."

Canopies of Foliage

Still longer canopies of elm foliage overhang Humboldt Parkway and Delaware Avenue, both leading out to Delaware Park, the largest in the city's system. Here is located the Albright Art Gallery, housing a collection of paintings by standard masters so chosen and lighted that one need not be an artist to enjoy them, pictures of naturalness, with sharp definition, strong highlights, deep contrasts, and vigorous and sprightly coloring.

The gallery itself is an imposing white marble building of Grecian architecture looking down upon Park Lane, where on Thursday nights the Civic Symphony Orchestra, from a floating bandstand, sends its program across the moonlit water to an audience that fringes the lake and across the radio waves of an international hook-up to another much larger audience.

The Buffalo park system is more notable for its use than its extent. Every park is a place of play. There are no "Keep off the grass" signs. Instead there is a grassy course for the old game of bowling on the green. There are golf courses and baseball diamonds which only the park department takes the trouble to count, and there are tennis courts, archery courses and grounds for the English game of cricket introduced by Canadian residents. There is, by the way, a Negro team quite adept at this game.

Amateur baseball leagues enlist teams from lodges, shops, offices and factories. And the whole shop turns out at the ball field on an evening when its team has an important game. The park department supplies not only bases and bats but also what is more difficult to obtain, umpires.

Parks in the city, however, are only the beginning of Buffalo's recreational facilities. County parks, four of them within a short distance, offer more than 1200 acres of rustic countryside for holidaying. In these wooded natural parks whole families come picnicking and cook part of their meal on one of the rock grills or ovens beside which stand piles of firewood ready for use.

Claims Niagara Playground

Moreover, the city claims the whole Niagara frontier as its recreational range if not actually as a part of the Greater Buffalo which is commonly considered to include the cities of Lackawanna, Tonawanda, Niagara Falls and several others. Since conventions come to Buffalo "in order to see the Falls," it is only natural that Buffalonians themselves form a large part of those who enjoy the reservation at Niagara Falls 25 miles away.

The "frontier" includes, too, a number of places of historic and present-day interest, such as the Peace Bridge to Canada and site of old Fort Niagara, overlooking Lake Ontario which is being restored to commemorate modes of living when this was a frontier of civilization.

Within the last three or four years Buffalo with its large wet vote and its nearness to Canadian sources of liquor has become also a frontier of activities looking toward increased sentiment for law enforcement. A citizens' committee which now has 16,000 enrolled members gathers and distributes to its own membership in each campaign information as to the stand of candidates on prohibition enforcement. This committee now has formed a complete political organization by wards and election districts.

In a large population of foreign origin, Poles form by far the largest part. They are said in fact to number more than 200,000 in Greater Buffalo, and they constitute a veritable city within a city in the east side of Buffalo, a community with a score of its own banks, its own stores, churches, clubhouses, libraries, theaters and newspaper.

Thrifty Polish Element

These Polish people, like the German immigrants who preceded them here, are hard workers, very thrifty, are nearly all home owners and known to bankers as being punctual and dependable in their payments. From among them have come widely known artists such as Paul Mazur, a mural painter, Francis Olstowski, a sculptor, Jan Paul Wolonek, a concert violinist, and Joseph Raszeja, an organist, and Anton Raszeja, instructor of music in the Buffalo high schools.

Americanization is fostered by a large number of adjustment classes for the foreign born in the adult education program of the Buffalo city schools. But adult education here by no means ends at that. Indeed it is claimed the adult education system originated in Buffalo and that its scope as organized here approaches more nearly the full scope of the regular day school than in any other city in America.

This is one of a very few cities where high school and even college subjects are given free in night courses. The enrollment has grown to a point where it is estimated that one adult out of every 10 in Buffalo attends some sort of class.

One of the things some of these classes have learned is that their own city ranks close to first in the United States in the point of economic self-sufficiency.

It could hardly be isolated, for its transportation goes out by rail as exemplified in the new terminal building of the New York Central Lines, by water through a harbor shielded behind some of the longest breakwater walls on the Great Lakes, and by air from an exceptionally busy and well-developed municipal airport; but if it were cut off, Buffalonians say the city could exist for months on its own diverse products.

It has its own agricultural territory, is a large meat-packing center and the locale of a rapidly growing aircraft industry in addition to its four basic industries of steel, grain, rubber and lumber.

BIG INVESTMENT TRUSTS EFFECT $600,000,000 UNION

Goldman Sachs, Pacific American Merger to Aid Western Development

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A consolidation of two of the largest investment trust companies in the United States into a combined organization with a capital and surplus of $600,000,000 has just been announced here. Pacific American Associates, Inc., with offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles, and the Goldman Sachs Trading Corporation of New York are the two involved. Both will retain their own names.

Both Pacific American Associates and Goldman Sachs have recently been active in immense financial deals where plans are discussed in terms of hundreds of millions of dollars. The former, being in business less than a year ago, has increased its capital and surplus in recent months to $100,000,000.

Goldman Sachs was one of the leaders in forming the Blue Ridge Corporation, which started with a capital of $50,000, just blossomed into a $500,000,000 concern, with a scheme to exchange its shares for those of seasoned securities, but which plan later was abandoned without explanation. Goldman Sachs also was associated with the recent launching of the Shenandoah Corporation, capitalized at $100,000,000.

The merger just effected, it was announced, was made through an exchange of stocks by Pacific American stockholders for shares of stock in the Goldman Sachs Corporation. Thus several Pacific Coast financial institutions are brought under the control of the latter since assets of Hunter, Dulin & Co., Bond, Goodwin & Tucker, Inc., and 98 per cent of the capital stock of the American Company have recently been acquired by Pacific American Associates.

In the announcement it was asserted that the consolidation "will afford financial facilities for extensive development of the resources and industries of the entire Pacific coast."

Hereafter, it was said, Pacific American Associates, Inc., will be under the direct management of a board of directors and officers which includes the names of Frank L. Taylor of San Francisco, president; Harry Bauer of Los Angeles, chairman of the board, and Waddill Catchings, president of Goldman Sachs.

BUYING STOCKS THROUGH BANKS SOUND METHOD

Installment Plan for Investors Seen as One to Be Followed With Care

"The reflection of our industrial prosperity through a rising stock market has done much to create a public consciousness of security values," says the National Better Business Bureau of New York City. "It is dawning on the public that it is good business to go in business with successful industrial executives through purchasing stocks in successful corporations."

The Bureau goes on to point out that it has been "the practice of fraudulent promoters who have offered stock on installment payments in the past to either operate a bucket shop or over-borrow on their customer's securities, ultimately ending in bankruptcy."

Three important rules for the safeguarding of the investor are offered by the Bureau:

"First, a purchaser should buy a substantial stock. Second, the purchaser should be sure that upon the completion of payments the stock will be delivered to him. Third, he should investigate the cost charged to him for purchasing by installments to make sure that it is a reasonable rate.

Listed Stocks Recommended

"To assure himself that he has a sound stock, the investor should buy securities that have an open market. He is best safeguarded on this feature by buying stocks listed on an accredited stock exchange. He should make inquiry into the past record of the company and satisfy himself that the business is well managed and that the earnings of the company give sound indications that dividends will be paid. This information is readily obtainable on listed securities.

"The second feature of making sure the investor will receive his stock when his installment payments are completed can be obtained by many investors who are employed by substantial companies which have plans to sell stock to their employees, or by purchasing through a house whose responsibility can be demonstrated.

"Many banks are willing to loan money to their clients to buy good securities. There is, however, real danger in buying stock on an installment plan unless the purchaser is unquestionably safeguarded to assure his receiving his stock when payments are completed.

Bank Will Aid Purchases

"Regarding the third feature, a reasonable cost for the service charge to buyers on the installment plan is already in effect in companies where employees purchase stock in their firms. The fee charged by banks is only brokerage charges and the interest on the loan, which amount to a nominal cost. Service charges by private concerns other than the types mentioned may vary. It is the purchaser's responsibility to determine the service rate best suited for his purpose."

It is the opinion of the Bureau that "an increasing public knowledge of the fact that banks will frequently loan against securities purchased and permit a periodic reduction of the loan will do much to turn the public to buying substantial securities, because by buying through a banking institution investors will have to purchase reliable stocks in order to obtain the loans necessary to finance their purchases."

NEW YORK CURB

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

INDUSTRIALS

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
15 Acoustic Prod.....	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Aeronaut Indus..	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
2 Aeronautical war.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Aero Sup B.....	18¼	18¼	18¼
2 Agfa Ansco.....	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
4 Ainsworth M (2½)	53	52	52
3 Airstock	63	62½	62½
13 Allis Chal	82⅛	80⅝	81⅛
7 Allied Pow & Lt..	94	94	94
1 Alpha Por Cem (3)	43	43	43
1 Alum Co Am.....	440½	440½	440½
1 Alum Indus (1½)	44½	44½	44½
1 Am Brit & Cont...	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
4 Am Br Bov B.....	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
1 Am Cigar (8).....	146	146	146
4 Am Cities P&L A.	76	75	75
12 Am CitP&L B(10 J).	53⅞	55	55
18 Am C Pw A (.30A)	29⅝	29¼	29⅜
12 do B (.30A).....	40½	38⅝	38⅝
1 do war	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
10 Am Cyan B (1.60)	64⅞	63½	63½
1 Am Dept Stores..	11½	11⅛	11½
2 Am Solv P pf n....	42	42	42
4 Am & Fgn Pw war.	126	120¾	125
15 Am Gas & El (1A)	217	214⅛	214⅛
†50 Am Lt & Trac....	331	331	331
1 Am Maracaibo ...	4	4	4
2 Am Phenix	69	68½	69
1 Am Solv & Chem.	35	35	35
1 Am Solv & C ppf.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
140 Am Super Pow....	64⅞	62⅞	64
4 Am Invest B.....	24	23⅝	23⅝
4 Am Invest war....	14½	14	14½
2 Am Invest rts....	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
26 Anchor Post Fence	69⅞	68⅞	69⅞
4 Arcturus Radio T	45	43	45
5 Anglo Am Oil V C	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
4 Arcturus Radio T	45	43	45
10 Arizona Globe....	⅛	⅛	⅛
129 Arkansas Nat Gas	19¾	18⅞	19⅛
138 Ark Nat Gas A....	19¼	18⅝	19¼
1 Ark Pow pf.....	102¼	102¼	102¼
15 Asso El Ind Ltd..	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
83 Asso Gas&El.....	63¼	62⅜	62⅜
4 Asso G&El deb rts	17⅜	17	17⅜
1 Atl Fruit & Sug..	⅝	⅜	⅝
2 Autom Vot M Ct.	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜
2 Bahia Corp.....	5	4½	5
5 Bellanca Air vtc..	21⅜	21	21
2 Bickford pf.....	32	32	32
1 Bliss Co	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
1 Blumenthal	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Borne & Scrymstr	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Brazil Tr & Lt	70	69⅝	69⅝
290 Blue Ridge	28⅝	27	27
138 Blue Ridge pf	53⅛	52	52
2 British Celanese..	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
2 Bruck Silk Mills..	37¼	37	37¼
15 Budd (EG) Mfg..	25⅞	25¼	25⅜
2 Buff N I & E Po pf	25⅞	25¾	25⅝
1 Bulova Watch	30	30	30
2 Bulova Watch pf..	41	41	41
15 Burma Corp Ltd..	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Butler Bros	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
2 Cable Radio Tube.	15½	15½	15½
26 CAM Co vtc.....	2¼	2¼	2¼
28 Cable Wire D	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3 Cable Wire pf....	4½	4½	4½
2 Can Marc Wireless	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
4 Capitol Armin A..	63½	62⅜	62⅜
1 Camden Fire	34½	34½	34½
14 Capital Adm rts..	6¾	6¼	6¼
2 Central At States.	10⅝	10½	10⅝
14 Ct Pub Srv A.....	54	53⅜	54
36 Cen States Elec ..	83	81	81⅞
4 Cent Pub Svc rts.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
†1 Cent Swest Util..	55	152	152¾
16 Cent Swest new...	32½	30½	30½
2 Cent St E cvt pf.	207	205¼	205¼
2 Centrif Pipe.....	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝
4 Chain Stores Stck	35	34⅞	35
4 Checker Cab	68	67½	67½
135 Cities Serv	50	49⅜	50
2 Cities Serv pf....	94½	94½	94½
1 Cities Serv B pf..	9	9	9
1 Clark Equip	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
2 Clay Elect Illum..	99	99	99
1 Clev Tractor	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
4 Colgate Palmolive	70	70	70
12 Colon Oil	9⅜	9	9⅜
10 †Comwlth Edison.	389¾	388	389¾
24 Comwlth & So....	24½	24⅛	24⅛
16 Comwlth & S war	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
2 Comwlth Ut 'B'..	47	47	47
1 Comstock Tun nw	1	1	1
1 Cons Aircraft	34½	34½	34½
2 Cons Cop Min....	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
58 Cons G NY rts..	9⅜	9½	9⅝
5 Cons G&E B.....	140⅝	136	136
2 Cons Instrument..	26	26	26
2 Cons Ldry Corp..	15¼	15¼	15¼
4 Cons Ret Stres....	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
1 Cooper Bess	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
1 Cooper Bess pf...	49	49	49
1 Coon Co	30	30	30
2 Corron & Rey....	31	31	31
5 Corron & R pf...	100¾	100	100
4 Cord Corp	28⅞	28½	28⅞
6 Cosden Oil	92⅜	92	92⅜
11 Creole Syndic	11	9⅜	9
1 Cresson Gold	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Crosse & Bl pf...	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
1 Crown Crk&L pf.	34	34	34
15 Curtiss Air cvtf.	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
1 Curtiss Fly cod..	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜
5 Curtiss Wr war..	12	11½	11⅝
3 Daniel Reeves	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Darby Pet	12	12	12
1 Davega Inc	35	35	35
12 Dayton Air	38	37⅜	37⅞
3 De Forest Radio.	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
1 Derby Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
3 Det Aircraft	16	16	16
12 Dixie Gas Util...	26⅜	25½	26
3 Dixie Gas Ut rts..	⅛		
5 Doehler Die-C	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛
11 Dubilier Cond....	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
4 Duke Power	320	320	320
3 Duke Pow rts.....	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞
20 Durant Mot	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
8 East F&G	39	39	39
2 East Util	27	27	27
85 East Kodak rts..	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛
4 Eisler Elec	27⅞	27½	27⅝
285 El Bond & Sh....	165	161¼	164
1 El Bond & Sh pf.	165	165	165
24 Electric Invest ..	286⅜	282⅜	282⅝
1 Electric Invest pf.	99	99	99
5 Elec Pow Assoc..	60⅞	60⅜	60⅜
1 Elec Pow Assoc A	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
2 Electric Shareholdrs	57	56½	56½
4 Electric Share pf.	142	141	141
1 Emp G & F 7% pf	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1 Eng Gold Mines..	3	3	3
2 Fandango Ltd	2¾	2⅞	2⅝
4 Fansteel Prod....	17⅞	17	17
4 Federal Wat A....	50	49½	50
3 Fiat Corp	27	27	27
2 Financial Investg.	27½	27½	27½
27 First Nat Strs rts.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜
2 Florida P&L 7% pf	100	100	100
4 Fokker Aircraft .	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
4 Foltis Fischer	25½	25	25
14 Ford Mot Can A	44	40¼	43¼
1 Ford Mot Can B.	66	66	66
12 Ford Mot Ltd...	19⅛	18⅜	18⅜
1 Foremost Dairy .	11½	11½	11½
*4 Fox Theater A .	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
1 French Line.....	44	44	44
12 Freshman Chas..	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
5 Garlock Packing..	34⅝	34⅜	34½
4 Gen Am Inv Co n	26	26	26
8 Gen Pak new.....	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞
2 Gen Bak pf.....	67	67	67
2 Gen Elmdire.....	35½	34⅝	34⅝
5 Gen El Eng rcts..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Gen Print Ink....	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛
8 Gen Rlty & Utl..	36½	35⅜	35⅜
4 Gen G & U pf....	109	107	109
21 Gen Theatre ctf..	35½	34½	34⅝
8 Gilbert Co.....	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
4 Gilbert Co pf....	47	46½	47
1 Globe Undrwritrs	25½	25½	25½
12 Golden Cent Min.	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜
2 Golden Coin.....	⅝	⅝	⅝
1 Goldfield Cons....	⅝	⅝	⅝
15 Goldman Sach Trl	114⅜	110⅜	113
13 Gold Seal Electric	20⅞	193	200½
1 Gotham Knitbac..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2 Graymer Corp	56	56	56
2 Grenfield T&D....	18½	18½	18½
21 Ground Gripper..	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
9 Gulf Oil Corp Pa.	204⅝	202⅜	203
18 Haygart Corp....	70	69⅜	69⅝
11 HollingerGoldMin.	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛
4 Hood Rubber.....	35	35	35
4 HountonGulfGas..	20	20	20
4 HudsonBayM&S....	19⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2 HumbleOil&Ref	125⅝	124	125⅛
8 Hygrade Food....	37⅞	37¼	37¼
* 2 ImpOilCan n.....	33½	33⅓	33⅓
1 IndustrialFin ctf..	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
12 Insurance Sec.....	30⅝	30½	30⅝
8 Insurance Shares...	23	23	23
24 Insull Utl	107	104⅜	106⅜
8 Inter Equity	25⅞	25½	25⅝
4 Inter Equity ctfs..	25⅞	25½	25⅝
4 InternatPetro.....	26½	26½	26½
2 InterProj nector....	34	34	34
18 InterSuperPow....	89	81¼	81⅝
4 Inter Shoe	73½	73½	73½
4 InterUtilitiesH....	18	18	18
18 IrvingAirChute....	32⅜	31	31⅜
4 ItalSuperpower....	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Jonas Naumburg..	93	93	93
1 Karstadt Rud Inc	16½	16½	16½
2 Kolster Brandes..	45	45	45
1 Lefct Real n (1.60)	21¼	21¼	21¼
3 Leonard Oil.....	4	4	4
1 Lone Star G n....	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
†20 Long Is Lt pf (7).	11	1	11
4 Magdalena Synd..	½	½	½
2 Mangel Stores....	32½	32⅜	32⅜
18 Marc Int M (37½)	13½	13	13⅜
4 Marc W Eng (.62)	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Marland Oil-Mex..	11	11	11
1 Mass Gas	162	162	162
8 Mavis Bottling Co	3	2⅝	3
4 May Flower Asso	88	87⅝	88
1 Memphis Na Gas	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Merchant Mfg....	21½	21½	21½
1 Merritt Ch&Scott	31	31	31
3 Mesabi Iron	27	27	27
2 Metal & Min	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Mid West Util	450	450	450
18 Mid West Util n ..	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛
4 Mid West rts	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
11 Midland Roy cv pf	30⅜	30⅝	30⅞
2 Milgrim Bros.....	14½	14½	14½
1 Moore Drop Fg A	67	67	67
2 Mountain Prod	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
11 Murphy Co	104	104	104
1 National Avia	61¼	61¼	61¼
8 Nat Amer Co	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
8 Nat Container pf	33⅛	33	33⅛
4 Nat Fam Stores ..	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜
2 Nat Fd Prd B....	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
4 Nat Pub Svc A	31	31	31

(Sales in hundreds)	High	Low	1:00
2 Nat Sugar Ref nw	40¼	40¼	40¼
18 Nat Thea Supply.	26	25	25½
2 Nat Trans	22⅜	22½	22⅝
1 Nett Inc A.....	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
2 Nevada Cal Elec..	81	81	81
†50 N E Power pf ...	89	89	89
4 Newmont Mining.	210	208⅝	208⅝
9 Newport new	46½	45	46
2 Newport rts	⅜		⅜
12 NY Auction A	23	22⅜	22⅞
1 N Y Investors	39	39	39
175 Niagara Hud Pow.	26⅜	25½	26½
12 Nia Hud P B war	69	69	69
1 Niag Sh (1/40B)..	71	71	71
1 Noma Elec (1.60).	22½	22½	22½
3 Noranda Mines ..	65¼	64	65¼
1 Northan War pf (3)	40	40	40
4 No Am Aviation..	15⅛	15	15
2 No Amer L&P	72	71⅞	72
3 No Cent Tex (.60)	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜
1 No West Eng (2)..	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
1 No States P A (8)	215¼	215¼	215¼
2 Novadel Agene (2)	26½	26½	26½
*8 Ohio Cop	1⅝	1½	1⅝
13 Ohio Oil (2).....	74	73½	73½
3 Outboard A (1.80)	14	14	14
1 Pandem Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
8 Pantepec O Venez	5½	5½	5½
16 Paramnt C (2.40)	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝
1 Parmelee Trans ..	22	22	22
1 Patterson Sargent	33	33	33
†50 Penn O Ed 6 pf (6)	95⅛	95⅛	95⅜
15 Penncroft Corp ..	27⅛	26¾	26⅞
1 Portland El Pow	57½	57½	57½
2 Peop L P A.....	52⅜	52½	52½
7 Petroleum Co	27½	27½	27½
1 Philippe (L) A....	25¼	25¼	25¼
3 Pierce Gov	29	29	29
1 Pilot Radio	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
5 Pitney Bow new....	25¼	25	25
†50 Pitts LE Ry.....	145½	145½	145½
1 Plymouth Oil	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
4 Powdrell & Alex..	89¼	87¼	87¼
3 Pratt & Lambert.	70	70	70
10 Prudential Inv	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛
1 Rainbow	27	27	27
2 Rainbow L Pr B.	13	13	13
3 Raybestos Man	56½	56	56
3 Reliance Man	49⅞	49½	49½
1 Reynolds Metal ..	43¼	43¼	43¼
4 Reynolds Met pf..	74⅞	73⅞	73⅞
2 Reliable Stor	95¼	95¼	95¼
5 Roan Ant Corp....	43	43	43
2 Rolls Royce Ltd..	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1 Safeway I war....	90	90	90
1 St Regis Paper...	181	180	180⅛
2 Salt Creek Cons....	25	25	25
2 SeeNatInvUtil ctf.	146⅞	146	146⅜
6 Shattuck F G Co..	60¼	60	60¼
59 Shenandoah	37½	36⅜	36⅜
45 do cv pf.....	61¼	60⅜	60⅜
2 Seiberling Rubber.	30⅛	30	30
1 Seeman Bros	64¼	64¼	64¼
4 Segal Lock&Hdw..	13⅛	13	13⅛
9 Selected Indust	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
10 do 1 pd	100	99	99
11 Sisto Financial	54½	54	54
2 Sentry Saf Control	20	19⅜	19⅜
†5 Silver Bros pf.....	105	104⅛	104⅛
1 Sharp & Dohme pf	28¼	28¼	28⅜
3 Sikorsky Aviation.	32	31½	32
1 Sonatron Tube	34½	34½	34½
5 So Am Gold&Pl....	2	2	2
1 Soeast P&L pf....	108	108	108
5 So Colo Pw A.....	25	25	25
1 So Penn Oil	201½	201½	201½
4 Sothern Corp	17⅜	17	17
1 Soland Royalty....	15¼	15¼	15¼
120 Sowest Gas Util..	20⅝	19	20⅛
2 Span & Gen Corp.	3¼	3¼	3⅜
190 Standard Brands.	38⅜	37⅝	37⅝
12 Stand Oil Indiana	52⅞	52⅝	52⅝
5 Stand Oil Ky....	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝
†150 Stand Oil O pf....	115	114½	114½
4 Stand Pw&Lt.....	114	114	114
4 Stand Steel Prop.	54	53½	54
3 Starret Corp.....	33¼	33	33
3 Stein & Co	25	25	25
4 Stein Cosmetics ..	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
4 Sterchi Bros.....	33	31½	33
3 Stinnes Hugo	14	14	14
4 Strauss R Stor....	29⅞	28½	28½
5 StutzMotCarAm...	15½	15	15
1 Swan-Finch (.60)	59	59	59
3 SyracuseWMB(1)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
4 Taggert Corp	46¾	45¼	45¼
2 TeckHighGold (.30)	7½	7½	7½
1 Tenn El 7% pf ...103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Tex Gulf & Land..	14	13⅞	13⅞
Thermoid Co	33¼	32⅞	32⅞
15 Tri Cont All Cod	102¾	102½	102⅝
1 Tri Utilities	52½	52½	52½
10 Third Nat Invst..	62½	60½	62½
1 Thomp Pr A (4.70)	55	55	55
2 Thompson St pf(3½)	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 Tishman Realty..	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
7 Transamer C (4A)	147⅞	145⅜	147¼
2 Transc Air Trans	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
45 Tri Cont Corp....	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛
8 Tri Cnt Corp pf....	112	112	112
1 Trunz Prk Stores	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
2 Union Am Investg	80½	80½	80½
2 Ulen Co	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

10 Ala Pw 4½s '67 .	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
17 Alum Cp 5s '52...	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Am Com Pw 6s '49.	120	120	120
1 Am G&E 5s '28....	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
18 Am P&L 6s 2016..	104¾	104¼

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1929

STOCKS SWING FORWARD WITH MUCH VIGOR

Record High Prices Early Established—Tone Is Still Bullish

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market, subsequently having recovered from its losses of a large increase in brokers' loans this week, moved upward in brisk fashion today under the leadership of the high-grade rails and public utilities more than a score of which established new high records. Gains in the active issues ran from 2 to nearly 12 points with trading fairly heavy in volume.

Evidence in the call money rate market to offset completely the second successive day coupled with an easier undercurb for time money also had a bullish effect on speculative sentiment. Wall Street obviously was pleased at the continued high rate of steel output and record car loadings and the unusually favorable character of current business reports. Little attention was paid to the war preparations crisis at The Hague or the further military disturbance in the Far East.

While several conservative commission houses continued to urge a lightening of long commitments on the ground that many stocks were "overbought," others continued to advise the purchase of the railroad and industrial leaders on the theory that the strength of these shares are being taken out of the market by investment buying and that a scarcity in the floating supply, coupled with expanding earnings, indicated further sharp advances in those issues.

Closing Is Firm

Du Pont ran up 11¾ points to 207½, Warren Brothers 11 to 132, Commercial Investment Trust 9 to 207⅝, Westinghouse Electric common 6¾ to 327, and the first preferred 7 to 250, Pacific Gas & Electric 6¼ to 84, Pere Marquette 21 and Woolworth 4 to 95⅝, all new high records. Bethlehem Steel, Southern California Edison, Swift & Co., Allis-Chalmers, Union Carbide, Worthington and General Railway Signal also moved into new high ground.

Extreme gains of 5 to 11 points also were recorded by Air Reduction, Federal Light & Traction, General Electric, Johns-Manville and Stone & Webster.

Railroad equipment shares gave a fairly good exhibition of group strength on buying influenced by reports of expanding operations and large unfilled orders. Advance Rumely issues turned weak, although most of the other farm equipment stocks were strong.

Excited bidding for Westinghouse Electric forced that stock up nearly 6 points to 274½, a new high.

Last hour trading also sent General Electric up 11 points, while Hershey Chocolate advanced 6, and Bethlehem Steel to a new high above 133.

Many stocks eased off during the final hour, however, as traders took profits in advance of the publication of the brokers' loans figures after the close of the market.

The closing was firm. Total sales approximated 3,600,000 shares.

Convertibles Rally

Convertibles today recovered part of the ground lost in yesterday's reaction on the listed bond market. The leaders, however, were selling several points under their high prices established in the last two weeks. Money continued easy, with call loans renewing at 7 per cent and dropping again to 6 per cent.

The largest individual financing today was the offering of $15,000,000 Southern California Edison Company refunding mortgage gold bonds, series of 1954, priced at 98 to yield 5.14 per cent. The State of Tennessee placed $2,000,000 5% per cent highway notes, dated Sept. 10, 1929, due June 1 1931, at a price to yield 5.25 per cent.

The municipal market is becoming quite active, with bids to be received tomorrow on an offering of $1,000,000 4½ per cent water bonds of the city of Springfield, Mass. A wide spread appeared in bids for the $9,500,000 South Park District 4 per cent bonds. The proffer of 92.91, an interest cost of 4.86 per cent, was accepted. The other bid was about 90.596, a basis of 5.21 per cent. The bonds will be published 5.50 to 4.65 per cent at prices to yield 5.50 to 4.65 per cent.

In the listed bond market Commercial Investment Trust 5½s continued to hold the leadership, approximating their previous high. American Telephone convertible 4½s and International Telephone convertible 4½s both were strong, reaching part of their yesterday's losses. In the rails St. Paul adjustment 5s were turned over in heavy volume on an advance above 72. Atchison convertible 4½s held around their yesterday's closing levels.

Seaboard adjustment 5s certificates rose a point.

The United States Government list was quiet, but prices were generally higher.

Foreign bonds continued inactive.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Chicago)

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Close	Prev.
Oct. (old)	18.52	18.52	18.37	18.43	18.39	
Oct. (new)	18.58	18.49	18.32	18.43	18.39	
Dec.	18.70	18.80	18.61	18.80	18.64	18.71
Jan.	18.87	19.00	18.82	18.98	18.82	18.84
Mar.	18.87	19.00	18.82	18.98	18.82	18.84
May	18.87	19.00	18.82	18.98	18.82	18.84
July	18.76	18.95	18.76	18.91	18.75	18.77

Spots 18.65, up 15 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
Oct.	18.47	18.47	18.40	18.40	18.36	
Dec.	18.73	18.78	18.70	18.78	18.65	
Jan.	18.74	18.80	18.70	18.78	18.65	
Mar.	18.90	18.95	18.90	18.93	18.85	

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
Oct.	9.86	9.90	9.83	9.88	9.87	
Dec.	9.87	9.86	9.83	9.88	9.87	
Jan.	9.86	9.89	9.83	9.87	9.85	
Mar.	9.91	9.94	9.89	9.92	9.90	
May	9.96	9.97	9.92	9.96	10.00	
July					10.06	

Spots 10.28, down 10 points. Tone at steady. Sales (American) 3100. (British) 6000.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Prev.
Oct.	9.86	9.90	9.83	9.88	9.87	
Dec.	9.87	9.86	9.83	9.88	9.87	
Jan.	9.86	9.89	9.83	9.87	9.85	
Mar.	9.91	9.94	9.89	9.92	9.90	
May	9.96	9.97	9.92	9.96	10.00	
July					10.06	

Spots 10.28, down 10 points. Tone at steady. Sales (American) 3100. (British) 6000.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	1.30½	1.33⅝	1.30	1.31
Dec.	1.39⅝	1.42¾	1.38⅝	1.39⅜
Mar.	1.45	1.48¼	1.44½	1.45¾

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	1.01	1.03½	1.01	1.01⅜
Dec.	.96	.98½	.95	.97¼
Mar.	1.00¼	1.02⅝	.99⅝	1.01⅝

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sept.	.46⅞	.47½	.46½	.46¾
Dec.	.51	.51⅝	.50⅝	.51
Mar.	.52½	.54¼	.52½	.53¾

Lard

Sept.	11.95	12.00	11.95	12.00
Oct.	12.07	12.10	12.05	12.10
Dec.	12.20	12.25	12.20	12.25

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were at 56 13/16 and Rand Mines 3. Bar silver was 24 5/16 an ounce. Money was 4½ per cent. Discount rate on short bills was 3⅛ per cent; three months, 3½ per cent.

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

Prev. 1929 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 22	Aug. 21
44⅝	28⅝		Abitibi	500	33½	32½	32½	32⅝
104	98	6	Abitibi pf	200	99	99	99	99
27	27		Adv-Rumely	3500	27	26	26	26
115	103½		Adv-Rumely pf	100	44	43	43	43
47¾	37½		Ahumada	300	44	41¾	42	42¾
186⅝	55⅞		Air Reduc	100	185	179	182	182
48⅞	36	2	Airway El	400	184⅝	176	184⅛	175
11¾	4		Ajax Rubber	200	23½	23½	23½	
15⅛	6		Alaska Juneau	300	4⅝	4	4	
25	12		Albany PWP	600	7¼	7¼	7¼	4¾
54⅜	27⅝		Alleghany	400	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
134⅝	99⅜	5½	Allegh pf ww	10400	50⅞	49⅝	50	50
128	100⅛	6	Allegh pf rec	200	114⅜	114½	114⅝	112½
85⅝	82⅝	5½	Allegh pf xw	500	114⅜	113⅛	113⅜	114
346⅝	241	7	All pf rec xw	300	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
320	156	7	Allis-Chal	16400	332	327	328	331
3	2		Alpha Port	400	320	314	317	318
25⅝	10⅞		Amerada	100	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	
116⅞	110		Am Ag Ch	400	29	28	29	28
62⅜	57	3	Am Bk Note	200	12	12	12	12
69⅝	45		Am Bank St pf	100	143	134	143	140
62	44½		Am Bank S pf	100	51	51	51	51
1.60⅞	1.40		Am Bosch	200	617	62⅝	64⅜	56
			Am Br Bak	200	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	59½
			Am Br Bk pf	200	97	97	97	97
			Am Can	12100	179⅝	177½	179	175⅜
			Am Can pf	600	129	128	129	129
			Am Car & F	700	161⅜	99	99⅝	98½
			Am Car pf	100	114⅝	114⅜	114⅜	114½
1.60⅝			Am Chain A	200	65⅝	64	65⅝	64½
			Am Com Alc	200	93	92½	92½	92½
			Am Europe	900	1567⅛	1451⅛	1481⅛	1461⅛
			Am & Fgn	18000	104	100	100	100
			Am & FP	10	108	108	108	
			Am & FP 2pf	100	95⅜	95	95	95⅜
			Am Hawaii	100	24	24	24	24
			Am Hide	200	39⅞	39	39	
			Am Ice	5200	53	52	53	52⅝
			Am Int Corp	1700	78⅞	77⅜	78	77⅜
			Am La Fr	200	5	5	5	5
			Am La Fr pf	50	60	60	60	57
			Am Locos	1700	125	121⅜	123	122
			Am Metals	1600	74	72	72	74
			Am Met pf	100	128	128	128	
			Am Nat G pf	100	80	80	80	
			Am Pw&Lt	1200	141½	140¾	141⅛	140⅜
			Am P&L	500	100	99⅜	99⅜	100
			Am P&L pf A	300	74	74	74	
			Am P&L pf st	100	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	
			Am Radiat	42300	49	45½	48⅜	48
			Am Republ	400	40¾	40	40¾	39⅝
			Am Roll Mill	1100	129¼	127⅝	128	126⅜
			Am Saf Raz	100	65	65	65	65
			Am Seating	200	31	30½	31	
			Am Ship Bld	150	104½	102	104	
			Am Smelt	1100	112	111½	111½	111
			Am Smelt pf	100	132	132	132	
			Am Sil Fnd	200	66	64½	65⅝	65
			Am Sugar	200	119	118	118	118
			Am Tel&T	5200	294½	287¾	293⅛	287¾
			Am Tob pf	100	112	110	112	109
			Am Wat W	4200	146	135	142	135⅜
			Am Wat W 6%	100	100	100	100	
			Am Wool	1000	107⅜	103⅝	106⅝	103⅝
			Am Wool pf	500	98	97½	97½	97½
			Am Writ pf	200	41	37	37	37⅜
			Am Zinc	200	27	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
			Am Zinc pf	400	105⅜	104	104	104⅛
			Anac Wire	100	70⅞	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
			Anaconda	46500	122⅜	120¾	121⅝	120⅝
			Andes Cop	2700	32	31	31	31
			Aren Dan	300	22	22	22	
			Arm Ill A	1100	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
			Arm Ill B	1100	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
			Arm El pf	200	79	79	79	
			Arnold Cons	200	71½	71	71	71
			Asso Ap Cash	200	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
			Asso Dry G	600	51⅜	51⅛	51⅜	51⅛
			Atchison	2500	278¾	274⅝	275⅞	275⅛
			Atchison pf	200	102	101½	102	102
			Atl Coast L	200	194	193½	194	195
			Atl Refin	1500	99	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
			Atlas Pwd	1500	69½	67⅝	68⅜	67¾
			Auburn Auto	200	459	455	455	454
			Austin N	2200	87⅜	86	87	86
			Auto Sales	200	31	32⅜	33⅛	33⅜
			Auto S pf	200	45	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
			Aviation	1900	18	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛

—B—

125	114½	7	Baldwin pf	140	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
66⅝	62		Bald Loco wi	5000	65	63½	64	65
140½	113⅞		Balt & O	3200	138⅛	137⅛	137½	138¼
104½	101	6½	B&O ctf stmpd	200	138	138	138	
88¾	64½	2½	Bamber pf	40	106	105⅜	106	105¼
49⅞	33⅜		Bangor & A	1600	86⅞	86	86⅜	86½
108½	93¼		Barker Bros	50	30	30	30	30
39⅝	27⅜		Barnsdall A	2700	37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	37⅝
161	103	7	Beacon Oil	100	31	30½	31	31
101	73		Beatrice	1000	108½	107	108¾	107
175	98	3	Beatrice pf	50	36⅜	36¾	36⅝	
194⅝	78		Beech Creek	100	105	105	105	
104⅝	84		Belding H	100	84	84	84	85
100⅜	73		Bendix	2700	95½	93⅛	93⅝	93½
133⅜	89¼	4	Best & Co	200	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜	98½
124⅝	110½	7	Bethlehem Steel	21800	133⅜	129⅞	132	129⅞
137	110½		Bohn Alum &	200	120¾	119½	120½	120¾
114⅜	6	4	Bon Ami A	400	118⅞	117½	117⅞	117⅝
63¾	44⅜		Booth Fish	100	83	83	83	
100⅞	78		Booth F 1pf	200	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
100⅜	82	4	Borden	2500	95½	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
53⅜	25		Borg Warner	2500	96⅞	92¾	96⅛	93⅝
43⅛	20		Briggs & Str	1200	34¼	33⅜	33⅝	33⅝
63⅜	39⅜		Brit Steel	200	58⅜	58	58	58
124⅜	104		Brit Steel 2pf	100	108	108	108	108
13⅜	7	3	Brockway	100	9	9	9	9
49⅞	18		Bklyn Man T	500	60⅝	58¼	60	57
127⅜	55⅜	3	Bklyn Un G	1400	63⅜	62⅜	63	62⅜
54⅜	25⅜	3	Bruns Balke	100	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37½
			Bruns Term	100	29	29	29	
		1	Bucyrus	1100	24½	24	24½	24
83⅜	54⅝	4	Buffalo Cop	200	40⅞	40½	40⅝	40⅝
127	54		Bufff&Sus pf	50	75	75	75	74
64⅝	62½	2½	Burns Br A	100	64⅜	64	64	64
110½	102½		Burroughs	1000	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
118½	110	7	Bush T deb	100	63⅝	63½	63⅝	63⅜
			Bush Blg pf	10	114	114	114	114
9½	5½		Butler Cop	1800	4	4	4	4
41	28		Butte & Sup	100	38⅜	38	38	37⅜
19⅞	12½		Butterick	600	40	37½	40	38
37⅜	21⅞	2	Byers	1300	121	125½	127⅛	128
			By-Prod C	200	34⅜	33½	34⅜	33⅝

—C—

125	72⅜	4	Calif Pack	700	80⅞	77¼	80⅜	77½
134	122		Callahan	200	15	15	15	15
67⅜	36⅜	10	Cal & Ariz	100	120	120¼	120¼	120
195⅜	83⅜	4	Cal & Hecla	1100	45½	45	45	45½
98¾	78		Campbell	2100	218	215	215	214
265⅞	218		Canada Dry	100	91⅝	89⅞	91½	89⅞
48⅛	35	2.80	Can Pac	1100	102⅜	100	100⅜	100
388½	260		Cannon Mills	300	320	320	320	
70⅝	52	6	Case Thresh	500	56	55	55	
120	85⅝	6	Celotex	500	356	350	350	349
56⅝	46½		Cen Agguirre	100	55½	55½	55½	
120	85⅝		Cen Alloy	100	57½	56⅝	56⅝	58
46⅜	32		Cerro de P	100	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
52⅞	46½		Chesa Corp	100	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	
120⅜	85⅝	3	Ches Corp	100	97½	96½	96½	94¾
155⅞	125	10	Ches & O	1100	87⅛	86	87	87⅛
23⅜	13⅜		Chi & Alton	100	27½	27½	27½	27⅝
13⅜	6⅞		Chi & Alt pf	400	17⅜	17	17⅜	17⅜
87⅜	64⅜		Chi Gt West	200	80⅜	80	80⅜	80⅜
67⅜	46⅜		Chi M&StP	2000	51⅜	50⅜	51⅜	50⅜
47⅜	28¼		Chi M&StP pf	2000	45⅜	44⅜	45⅜	44⅜
26⅜	14⅜		Chi & NW	2000	95⅜	94	95⅜	94⅜
95⅜	74⅜		Chi Pneu	2500	95⅜	94	95⅜	94⅜
115⅜	102⅜		Chi Pneu pf	100	112⅜	112	112⅜	112
1.60	1.40		Chi R I & P	6000	44⅜	43⅜	44⅜	43⅜
2.40	2.40		Childs	100	66	66	66	
3.60			Chrysler	1600	57⅞	56⅜	57⅜	56⅜
			City Ice	100	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	
			City Stores	500	57⅜	56½	57⅜	56⅜
			City Stor A	200	39½	39½	39½	
			Cluett Pbdy	20	47	47	47	
			Coca Cola	100	163⅛	163	163⅛	163
			Colgate & A	100	146	146	146	147⅜
			Col Gas	300	65⅛	65	65⅛	64
			Col Carbon	12500	93⅜	91⅜	92⅜	91⅜
			Col Graph	2500	199½	198	199	198
			Com Cred	2500	64¼	62	62½	63⅜
			Com Cr pf B	600	97	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
			Com Inv Tr	6400	206⅞	198½	206⅛	196⅜
			Com I&S	100	94½	94½	94½	
			Com Inv war	3400	61⅞	59⅜	60⅜	58⅞
			Com Sol	200	49⅜	48½	48⅝	48⅝
			Comm'l Cred A	100	50⅛	50	50	50
			Conde Nast	200	56⅜	55⅜	56	55⅜
			Congoleum	200	65⅞	65	65⅞	65
			Con Film	11700	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	23⅞
			Con Film pf	2400	24⅞	23½	23⅞	23⅝
			Con Gas	6000	172⅞	171½	172	171½
			Con Gas pf	500	98½	97⅝	98⅜	98⅜
			Con Ry Cuba	100	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
			Con Textile	100	25⅜	25	25	
			Container A	100	16	15½	15½	15½
			Cont Bak A	100	67⅜	67	67	67
			Cont Bak B	900	84⅞	84	84⅜	84⅜
			Cont Bak pf	100	97	97	97	97
			Cont Can	900	55⅝	55	55⅜	55⅜
			Cont Can pf	40000	86⅞	85⅝	86⅜	86⅜
			Cont Motors	1400	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
			Cont Oil	1600	35	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛
			Corn Prod	4000	105½	102	103½	101⅜
			Coty rts	600	54⅜	51	54⅜	
			Coty	600	54⅜	51	54⅜	
			Crosley	200	14⅜	14	14⅜	14⅜
			Crown Cork	100	95	95	95	
			Crucible	200	145	144	144	147
			Cuba Cane	1100	113	111⅜	111⅝	112
			Cuba Cane pf	500	18⅝	18	18⅛	18⅛
			Curtis Wgts	3500	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
			Curtiss	100	165½	162⅜	165½	162⅜
			Curtiss pf	200	176	176	176	
			Curtiss W Fl	5900	37½	37	37	37
			Cutler	300	98	97½	98	
			Cuyamel Fr					

—D—

			Davison	900	56¼	49½	49½	49⅝
		2.90	Debenham	100	35	34½	35	
			Deere pf	20	116½	115½	116	
			Del & Hud	2100	127¾	126¼	127	128¼
			Del Lac & W	5000	174⅜	171⅜	172	171⅜
			Devoe & R A	500	47⅝	46	47	46⅜
			Dome Mines	400	10	10	10	10
			Dom Stores	100	43½	42½	42½	42
			Dupont	7000	207¼	199½	206	196
			Dupont deb	100	116	116	116	116½
			Duplan Silk	100	22	22	22	20⅝

—E—

216	168		E East Kodak	2500	214⅞	210⅜	212½	210⅜
76⅜	56	2	Eaton Axle	1600	72⅞	71⅜	72	71⅜
174	126⅜	6	Elec Auto Lt	1600	152	147⅜	151½	148
115	108	6	El Auto L pf	10	114	114	114	
18⅜	9½		Elec Boat	100	10⅜	9½	10¼	10
			Elec P&L	2700	75⅜	74⅜	74⅝	75
			Elec P&L pf	100	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	106
			Elec Sto Hat	200	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84
			Elk Horn	100	4	4	4	
			Elk Horn p	50	9¾	9¾	9¾	
			Emporium	100	26	26	26	
			End John	100	67	66⅝	66⅝	67½
			End John pf	100	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜	112
			Eng PS	4800	72⅞	71⅞	72⅝	72
			Eng PS 5 pf	100	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜	112
			Equit Big	100	102	102	102	102⅜
			Erie	260	40	40	40	40
			Erie 1 f	2500	87⅝	86¾	87¼	86½
			Erie 2pf	1200	60⅞	60¾	60½	60⅝
			Eureka Vac	100	58	58	59	59
			Evans Auto L	400	47B	47⅝	47⅝	
				400	47	46	47	46½

—F—

51⅜	40⅜	3	Fairb Morse	400	45	44½	44½	44¼
101⅞	92⅜	7	Fash Park pf	100	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	93⅝
109	68¼	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	200	90	90	90	90
104	97½	6	Fed Lt&T pf	100	96	96	96	96
111	62	1½	Fidelity Ins	100	107	106¾	106	
20⅜	6½		First Nat St	1200	70	67	67	106¼
52⅜	32		Fisk Rubber	1700	67	65⅜	67	65⅜
75⅝	65⅛		Fisk 1pf cv	100	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	67⅜
97⅝	87⅜	5	Fleischmann	900	129	128	128⅜	127⅜
27⅜	18⅜		Fleisch cts	100	22	22	22	26⅞
81⅝	55		Florsheim C	600	94	93⅞	94	96
69⅝	40⅛	2½	Folansbee B	300	50½	49⅞	50	49½
101	80⅝		Foundation	1400	80⅝	79	79⅝	80
54⅞	37⅜	4	Fox A	100	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	45
			Freeport Tx	3200	57⅜	55	55	55⅞
				600	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞	45½

—G—

23⅞	18⅛		Gabriel A	300	20⅜	20	20	20⅛
25	10½		Gardner M	100	12⅜	12¼	12¼	13
105⅞	81	4?	Gen Am T	1000	104	102¼	104	102⅜
34⅜	61		Gen Asphalt	1200	91	89¾	90¼	89⅜
61	37½	2	Gen Bronze	100	60½	60¼	60⅝	
107½	104		Gen Cable	200	44⅜	44½	44½	45
403	219	7	Gen Cable pf	100	106	106	106	105
113⅜	11	4?a	Gen Elec	4900	397	390	393½	386
81⅜	62⅜	.60	Gen El sp	200	113⅜	111¾	113⅜	111⅜
108	70	3	Gen Foods	500	71	69⅞	70¼	70⅜
116½	102	7	Gen G&E A	1500	103⅜	104	105½	102
135	111½		Gen G&E 7%	50	106⅜	106¾	106¾	107½
89¼	67⅜	8	Gen G&E 8%	10	119½	119	119½	
71⅞	61⅛	3	Gen Mills	900	71⅞	71⅜	71⅝	
125½	122½	3	Gen Motors	44800	73¾	72⅜	73¼	73
41	37⅞	2	Gen Motors pf	400	122	122⅜	122	
98	57	2	Gen O Ad ct	100	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31½
132⅜	93⅜	5	Gen Pb Sv	1000	84	81⅝	83	81⅝
85⅛	68	5	Gen Ry Sig	1500	120⅜	119½	119⅜	120
487⅛	101	5	Gen Refrac	1200	83⅜	82	83¼	85½
90	56⅜		Gimbel Br	16800	142⅞	140	141⅜	140
63⅛	36⅞	2	Gimbel pf	200	34⅜	34	34	34
13⅜	1		Glidden	200	78	78	78	
66	31		Glidden rts	5900	1¼	1	1¼	
55⅜	21⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	400	31⅝	31	31⅜	
104⅝	72¼		Gold Dust	2100	63½	62⅜	63⅛	
115⅞	111	7	Goodrich	400	73⅞	73	73⅝	
134½	102	7	Goodrich pf	200	113	113	113	
104⅞	101	7	Goodyear	1000	108⅞	107¼	108⅝	107¼
66	32⅞	2½	Goodyear 1pf	700	107½	107	107½	107¼
62⅛	61		Gotham Hos	100	101½	101¼	101⅜	101⅝
54	22		Grigsby Gra	14300	63½	61	61	63
18	8		rahop Corp	1100	24⅞	24	24⅛	24⅜
102⅞	72½	7	Graham-P ct	700	23⅜	23

FOKKER CORP. OPERATIONS AT CAPACITY NOW

Aircraft Concern Will Be Busy for Remainder of the Year

NEW YORK—Operations of Fokker Aircraft Corporation of America are at capacity, with efforts directed to increasing production.

It is understood to have unfilled orders for approximately $3,000,000, assuring capacity business the remainder of the year.

Production at the Wheeling (W. Va.) plant is at the rate of one tri-motored plane every five days. This has been kept up since the beginning of March. Up to that time the plant had turned out about a dozen planes this year, so that it has produced about 42 tri-motored airplanes in seven months.

Plants at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., and Passaic, N. J., average one plane a week. It is estimated, therefore, that Fokker in seven months the year has produced about 70 planes. It has orders from Universal Airways for five of the new 32-passenger F-32 planes, and from West Canada Airways for five of the F-14, a new type mail plane. It also has several orders for a new amphibian, expected to be put on the market soon.

To Build More Plants

Fokker is considering building 1 or more new plants, one on the west coast and one at McCook Field, Dayton, it recently bought.

The plant at Passaic, now used to manufacture wings, is being rented and will be dropped eventually, and the one at Hasbrouck Heights, where planes are now assembled, will be used for experimental purposes only. The plant at Wheeling is used for manufacture of tri-motored planes only, and probably will be maintained for some time.

Fokker manufactures planes that vary from the four-passenger Universal to the huge 32-passenger F-32. At present no small plane is being made, and it is thought that the company will take over in the near future some company which produces small planes.

Types of Fokker planes now being produced, with approximated costs, are: Universal, four-passenger, equipped with J-6 Wright engine, about $13,000; Super-Universal, six-passenger, Wasp engine, $22,000; F-14, a mail plane, Hornet engine, capable of carrying a 1600-pound pay load; F-10, 12-passenger, three Wasp engines, about $67,500; F-11-A, a flying boat, six to eight passengers, $42,000; F-12, 32-passenger, four Hornet engines, about $100,000.

Profits Increase

Profit of Fokker Aircraft Corp. of America for the quarter ended June 30, 1929, was $357,427 after charges but before federal taxes, compared with $139,984 in the preceding quarter, making profit before federal taxes of $497,411 for first six months.

Earnings for the June quarter after allowing for federal taxes and dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred were equal to 50 cents a share on 691,966 average number of no-par common shares outstanding during the period, compared with 23 cents a share on 476,467 average number of common shares in the preceding quarter. Present indications point to 1929 being the greatest year in Fokker's history.

General Motors Corp. recently acquired 400,000 shares of no-par common of Fokker Aircraft in exchange for all stock of Dayton-Wright Co., now a subsidiary of Fokker Aircraft Corp. of America.

Western Air Express, controlled by Hanshue-Talbot interests, is closely affiliated with General Motors through possession of a large block of Fokker stock. It is estimated the two companies combined have control of approximately 70 per cent of Fokker common outstanding.

FORMATION OF BIG BANKING COMPANY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Formation of a new $250,000,000 holding company, controlling 34 banks in the Northwest and having resources in excess of $241,000,000, was announced today.

The new company, known as the First Bank Stock Corporation, will be the largest banking organization in the Northwest.

FOURTH NATIONAL INVESTORS

NEW YORK (AP)—Organization of Fourth National Investors Corporation as the third member of the group of investment trusts managed by Axe-Houghton Investors is announced. Public offering of $26,000,000 in common stock is scheduled for next week. The company is sponsored by the Guardian, Detroit Group, the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago and the Marine Trust Company of Buffalo. This is believed to be the first time shares of a new investment trust have been publicly offered at a price below their cash liquidating value. The public will be offered 3,000,000 shares with warrants at $52 a share. The corporation will start business with net cash assets of $27,000,000, giving the stock a liquidating value of more than $53.50 a share.

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted are as follows:

Gold	38,476,000	38,472,000
Sight bal abroad	2,264,000	7,502,000
Nego bills bet ab	18,523,000	18,510,000
Com bills, France	7,376,000	8,376,000
Adv agst secs	2,429,000	2,412,000
Negs bonds of sbg fd	5,611,000	5,611,000
Circulation	64,661,000	65,016,000
Total civil cur advs	19,177,000	19,686,000
Treasury	2,480,000	2,480,000
Sinking fund	6,824,000	6,572,000
Private	6,274,000	6,025,000
Total sight liabilities	$1,168,000	$1,102,000
Ratio	4.74%	45.42%
Bank rate	3½%	3½%

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER

NEW BEDFORD—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., which originally paid only about $1,100,000 for its $6,000,000 New Bedford unit, the former Manomet No. 4, has to spend nearly $500,000 for new equipment, despite the fact that the plant was found after the war and had been operated for only six months. The latest installation, completed this month, is a vacuum system for stripping the 152 cards, believed to be the only one in the city, purchased from the Abington Textile Machinery Works of Abington, Mass.

PETROLEUM FACTS AND FIGURES

The second edition of Petroleum Facts and Figures has just been published by the American Petroleum Institute. The editor of the publishers has been to cover practically all activities of the petroleum industry throughout the world. Considerable space is given to statistics. Other information has been obtained from numerous credited sources.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

Harris, Forbes & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons and Coffin & Burr, Inc., will soon offer $15,000,000 refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due 1954, of Southern California Edison Co. at 98, to yield 5.14 per cent. Proceeds will be used to reimburse the company for a portion of the cost of extensions already made to its properties.

LOADINGS ABOVE YEAR AGO

NEW YORK—Car loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 10 totaled 1,009,946 cars, according to the American Railway Association. This was a reduction of 13,577 from the preceding week, but an increase of 16,348 over the corresponding 1928 week and an increase of 40,977 over 1927.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr & Spang 5½s '54	110½	108
Adams Ex col 4s '48	84	84
Allegheny Corp 5s '44	109⅝	109½
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	109¼	109
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	98½	98⅜
Allegheny Corp 5s '49	109⅝	109½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct	119¼	119
Am Internatl 5½s '49	113	112
Am Chain deb 6s '33	97⅝	97⅜
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	78	78
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¼	101
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103½
Am T & T col 5s '46	102⅞	102
Am T & T 4½s cv '29	212	210½
Am T & T 5s '50	102¾	102
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105¾	104⅞
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	100	99⅝
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89⅝	89
Armour & Co 5½s '43	87¾	86
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96½	96⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	108	107⅞
Atch T&SF 4s 1960-'95	83	83
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	91½	91½
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	84	84
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	72	72
B&O 1st 4s '48	96	95
B&O cv 4½s '33	96½	96⅛
B&O 1st & ref A '96	87½	87½
B&O rfg 5s '95	100	100
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100⅜	100⅜
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102	101⅞
B&O 1s series D	100⅜	100⅜
B&O 4s '60	102	101⅞
Beth Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102⅜	102⅛
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100⅜	100⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101	101
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103	103
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	105
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102⅜	102⅜
Bklyn-Man Tr 4½ '68	83½	83½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	85½	85½
By Products 5½s '45	100	100
Cal Pet cv 5s '29	96	96
Cal Pet 5½s '38	98	97⅞
Canadian Sugar 1st 7s '42	97⅞	97⅞
Can Pac Ry 4½s '30	99¼	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '35	92½	92½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93	92⅞
Can North 6½ '49	110¼	110¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	82¼	82¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	96½	96½
Can Pac Ry 5s ct July '44	99¼	99¼
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	107	107
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	96⅛	96⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	89¾	89¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	99⅜	99⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 5s '60	99⅜	99⅜
Cen Steel 8s '41	121⅝	121¼
Certainteed 5½s ret '48	75¼	75¼
Ches Corp 5s '47 ret s	99	99
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅜	99⅜
Ches & O con 4½s A	94⅝	94⅝
Chi & E Ill 6s '51	88½	88½
Chi R & Q gen 4s '58	84¾	84¾
Chi R & Q rfg 5s '71	103¼	103¼
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	76	76
Chi Gt West 4s '59	63	62¾
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '56	105	105
Chi M St P&Pac adj 2000	7⅞	7⅞
Chi M St P&Pac 5s '75	9⅝	9⅝
Chi & Nw deb 5s '33	96	96
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	101	101
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108⅜	108⅜
Chi & Nw 7s '30	101	101
Chi R I&P gen 4s '88	82½	82¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	79⅝	79⅝
Chi R I&P rfg 4s '34	93	92¾
Chi St P M&O con 6s '30	95⅜	95⅜
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	100¼	100¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	93¾	93¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	84¼	84
Clev C C&StL gen 4s '93	84¾	84¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106⅝	106⅝
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 May '28	98	98
Colonial Oil 6s ct	92¼	92¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s	109	107
Commercial Credit 6s '34	99	99
Com Inv Trust 6s	94	93
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	105
Container Corp 6s '46	92	92
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99	99
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	58⅜	58⅜
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	85½	85
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	79⅜	79⅜
Cuba Nor Ry 6s ct '66 stp	99	99
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99¾	99⅝
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	66	66
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	89	88½
Den & R G W 5s '55	89½	89½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	100
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	100⅞	100⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	100¼	100¼
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	90¼	90¼
Duquesne P L 4½s '67	97⅜	97⅜
Erie 5s '67	92¼	92¼
Erie 1st con 7s '20	101⅜	101⅜
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	95	95
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	98½	97½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	97	90
Gen Cable Corps 5½s	98	97
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅞	101⅛
Gen Pub Ser 5½s cv	115⅜	115
Genesee River 1st 6s '57	105	105
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	107
Goodyear 5s '57	91	90⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	110¾	109¾
Great Northern 5s '76	101⅜	101½
Great Northern 5½s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Great Northern 7s '30	109	108
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97	96½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72	72
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	100	100
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	75	75
Humble oil 5½	102¼	102¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	88½	88
Ill Central 3½s	80	80
Ill Cen 4s '53	85	85
Ill Cen 4s '66	95⅝	95⅝
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	94	93¾
Inland Steel 4½s '78	91	91
Inter Rap Trans 5s sta '66	63¾	63¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	52	52
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91¼	91¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	102⅞	101½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	89	89
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	100	100
Int Her Mar col 6s '41	100	100
Int Paper 6s '55	88	88
Int Rys Con Arm 6½s '47	94¼	94¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90¾	90¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv	196½	195
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	56	56
James Frank & Clay Ry 4s	85¼	85¼
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	73½	73
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85⅞	85½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	96½	96¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85¾	85½
Keith 5½s & wts	92	92
L'Antaro 6s ret ww	99¼	99
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	83¾	83
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94¾	94¾
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s 45	88	88
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	105	104¾
L&N 5s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	54	54
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99½	99⅜
Mil El Ry & L 4½s '31	98⅝	98⅜
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	99¾	99¾
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99	99
Mo K & T pf 4s B '62	88¾	88¾
Mo K & T 4½s '78	89	89
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	99½	99
Mo Pac 5s G '78	97½	97
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72⅝	71½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	96¾	96¾
Mo Pac 5½s '49	71½	71½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	96¼	96⅛
Nat Rad 6½s '47	45½	45½
Nat Ry co of Mex 4½s '26	19¾	19¾
N E T & T 5½s B 61	98	98
N E T & T 5s '52	102⅞	102⅞
NY C&HR gen 3½s '97	87¼	87¼
NY C&HR con 4s '98	88¼	88¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	94⅜	94⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 213	95½	95½
N Y City 4½s Nov '57	102	102
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	104	103½
N Y Dock 5s '41	80	80
N Y Edison gen 6½s '41	112	111¾
NY NH&H ne deb 3½s '54	70	70
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	69⅝	69⅝
NY NH&H 6s ct	133	132½
N Y Out & W rfg 4s '92	65¼	65¼
N Y Out & W 1st 5s '92	65¼	65¼
NY Tel deb 5s '39	110¾	110¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107¼	106½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	29	29
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	105	104⅞
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	73	73
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	107¼	107¼
Norf & Pr con 4s '96	89¾	89¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	100⅝	100⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	100	100
Nor Pac 4s E 2047	110½	109⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99⅜	99⅜
N O Pub Ser 5s S B	83¾	83¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	103⅞	103⅞
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	94⅞	94⅞
Otis Steel 6s '41	102	101½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	109	108⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	97¼	97¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	98½	98
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	86	86
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	100⅜	100⅜
Penn R R 5s '64	102¼	102¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	108⅞	108
Penn R R cv 6s '36	109⅞	109⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	89½	89½
Phil Co 5s '67	96⅜	96⅜
Phil Read C&F 8s '48	111¼	111¼
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	99	99
Postal Tel & Cab 5s	90½	90½
Pub Svc E & L 5s '65	103	103
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	96½	96½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	78½	78½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97⅜	97⅜
Purity Baking 5s '47	91	91
Remington Rand 5½s ww	96¾	96¾
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	100½	100½
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	102	102
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	78	78
Richfield Oil 6s ct	101	101
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107½	107½
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	92¾	92¾
St L & S F 4s A '50	85¼	85
St L & S F 4½s '78	85	85
St L & S F 5s B '50	99½	99½
St L & S F gen 6s '31	100¼	100¼
St L S W con 4s '32	94⅞	94⅞
St L S W 1st 5s '53	82½	82½
St Jos & Gd I 1st 5s '43	89⅜	89⅜
Schulco 6 6½s A '46	80	80
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	81	81
Seabd Al rfg 4s '59	55	54½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70½	70
Seabd A L adj 5s ct	51	50½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	60¾	60¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	5	5
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	97	97
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93½	93½
Shell Union 5s '47	95	95
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	96¾	96¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98⅝	98½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	98¾	97⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102	102
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	95½	95¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	92⅝	92
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	88	87¾
So Pacific con 4s '49	86⅞	86¾
So Pac 4½s '68	98⅝	98½
So Pac 4½s ww	98⅝	98⅝
So Pacific cv 5s '34	87⅞	87½
So Pac Oregon 4½s ww	98⅝	98¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	85½	85½
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118½	117½
Stand Oil N J 5s '46	101¾	101
Stand Oil N Y 4½s '51	93⅞	93½
Tenn Copper 6s '25	104½	104
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	105	105
Ter RR Asso St L 5s	99	99
Tex & Pac 5s C '77	96½	96½
Third Ave 5s '37	92	92
Union El L & P rfg 5s '32	98½	98½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100⅜	100⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	96¾	96¾
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	88½	88½
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	93½	93½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	89	89
Union Pacific 4½s '68	86	86
U S Rubber 5s '47	87	86⅞
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100½	100½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	97½	97½
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109½	109½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	75	74
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100½	100½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101	101
Warner Quin 6s	96½	96½
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	101	100⅞
Western Pac 5s A '46	96	96
Western Un 5s '51	102¼	102¼
Western Un 6½s '36	107¼	107¼
Wheel Steel 4½s	85¼	85⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s	99	99
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	43	43
Youngstown 5s '78	100	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99½	99½
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106½	106½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Aug 22 Last	Aug 21
3½s '47	97.8	97.8	97.7	97.7	97.5
1st 4¼s '47	98.31	98.31	98.24	98.28	98.30
4th 4¼ '38	98.30	98.30	98.26	98.28	98.27
4th 4¼s rg	98.27	98.27	98.27	98.27	
US 4s '54	102.26	102.26	102.26	102.26	

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia D 7s	88½	88½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅝	99⅝
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99½	99½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100	100⅜
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '48	77½	77½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99¼	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100	100
Australia 4½s '57	85½	85¼
Australia 5s '55	94¾	94½
Austria (Govt) 7s '43	103¼	103¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91¼	91¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅞	107⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅝	105⅝
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅜	114⅜
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108¾	108¾
Bergen (City) 6s '49	98	98
Berlin 6s	86¼	85⅝
Berlin Elec '59	89⅛	89
Berlin 6½s '50	93½	93
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	93	93
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	89	88⅞
Berlin Elec '51	89⅛	89⅛
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	86½	85
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	99½	99½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100	100
Brazil 6½s '26	85½	89
Brazil 6½s '27	89½	89
Brazil 7s	97¼	97¼
Bremen 7s '35	100⅜	100⅜
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	100	100
Buenos Aires 6s '61	91¼	91¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	71½	71½
Can (Dom) 5s '21	100½	100⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅜	103⅜
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	91¼	91
Chile (Bank)ct 6½s '57	96	96
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	98¼	98¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90¾	90¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	91½	91½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	91½	91
Chile (Rep) '61	91	91½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	92	91½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	80¾	80
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	85½	85½
Coph'n (City 5s '52	95	95
Cordoba (City) Es '57	99¾	99¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	94½	93
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	92½	92
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	101⅞	101⅜
Denmark 4½s '62	86¼	86¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104	103⅝
Denmark 5½s '55	100	99⅝
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	102¼	102¼
Estonia 7s	80½	80½
Est R A Co 7s '64	103¼	102¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	93½	93¼
Finnish A 6½s '54	95¾	95¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	102½	102½
French (Rep) 7s '40	109½	109½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112	111
French (Rep) 7s '49	109⅞	109½
Germ Can Ag Bk 6s '38	86¼	85¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	82	81⅞
Germ G E 6s '48	91	90¾
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	126½	126½
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	95	95
Germ G E 7s '45	102½	102½
Greek 6s '68	80¾	80¾
Haiti Rep 6s '52	98¾	98⅞
Hungary Mun 7s '46	90	90
Harpen 6s '49 ct	90	90
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	93½	92½
Italy (King) 7s '51	95½	95¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	88	88
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	100	93⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92⅝	92⅝
Kreug & Tale 5s rct	101⅝	101⅜
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100⅛	100⅛
Lomb Elec 7s xw	92	92
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100⅛	100
Medellin 6½s '54	76½	76½
Mex (Rep) 5s '45	23½	23
Mex 4s small A '10	16⅝	16½
Mex Int RR 4½s A '43	16	16
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86⅞	86⅞
Nor Jr Ll, 6s '52	91½	91½
New So Wales 5s '53	92⅜	92⅜
Nord Rys 6½s '50	101	101
Norway (King) 5s '63	99½	99½
Norway 5½s '65	100	99½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102½
Norway (King 6s '41	102¾	102¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	90½	90½
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	98	98
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100	100
Paris-Lyons Int crf 7s '58	103¼	102⅞
Paris-Orleans 5½s	95⅝	95⅝
Peru 6s '60	84⅝	84⅝
Peru 6s '61	84¾	81
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	88⅝	88⅝
Poland 7s '47	85	85
Poland 8s '50	94¾	94⅝
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	97½	97¼
Porto Ale (City 8s '61	102½	102
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	108¼	108¼
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	103	103
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53	90½	90½
Rhinelle 7s '46 ex-war	96¾	96¾
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	91	91⅜
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '46	94½	94½
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	82	82
Rome (City) 6½s '52	87¾	88½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104	104
Sao Paulo (State) 8s	94	94
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	89	88½
Silesia (Pow) 7s	73½	73½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107½	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s	74	74
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	84¾	84¾
Siemens & Halske 7s '51	103½	103¼
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	85¾	85¾
Sweden (King) 6s '39	103¼	103¼
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	102¾	102¾
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	96⅜	96¼
Toho El Pow 7s '55	96	96
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	86	85½
Tokyo El Li 6s '28	86⅞	86½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	93⅞	93⅞
Ujigwawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	96½	96½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	101⅞	101½
Vienna 6s '52	86	85¾
Warsaw 7s '58	79	78½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96¼	95⅝
Wurttemberg 7s '55	94	94
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	91	91

NEW HAVEN ASSETS GAIN

ALBANY—New York, New Haven & Hartford reports to New York Public Service Commission, as of June 30, 1929, total assets of $602,022,019 compared with $591,161,829 June 30, 1928, and profit and loss surplus $15,573,959 compared with $14,720,965. Current assets were $27,596,590 and current liabilities $17,610,612, compared with $37,015,304 and $16,791,913.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR ASSETS

NEW YORK—Packard Motor Car Co. reports to the New York Stock Exchange as of May 31, 1929, total assets of $79,812,653, compared with $70,712,103 May 31, 1928, and surplus $26,954,444, compared with $31,592,450. Current assets were $42,767,576 and current liabilities $13,158,208, compared with $38,582,392 and $8,899,703.

LOAN FOR SHIPBUILDING

WASHINGTON (AP)—A loan of $6,960,000 to the American Export Steamship Company of New York for construction of four merchant vessels has been approved by the Interdepartmental Board. Secretary Lamont, chairman, has notified the Shipping Board that the loan could be made under the Jones-White Merchant Marine Act of 1928.

ARGENTINA AND WHEAT POOL

MONTREAL, Que.—The Argentine Republic is being approached by Canadian wheat pool experts with a view to inducing the farmers of that country to enter a proposed world wheat pool, according to the agricultural department of the Canadian National Railways.

GOOD ENDICOTT JOHNSON FUTURE IS ANTICIPATED

Poor First-Half Showing May Be Offset by That of Second

Following the poorest showing of net profits for the first half ever made by the Endicott Johnson Corporation, conditions now shape up well for much more profitable operations in the second half for this big shoe manufacturer.

The disappointing results for the first six months, when only 16 cents a share was shown for the 405,360 shares of common, after preferred dividends, compared with $3.16 a share in the first half of 1928, were not due to any marked diminution of sales, but came about chiefly as a result of inventory losses due to the big deflation in hides and leather and reduction in shoe prices.

While inventories on Jan. 1 were written down to market, there ensued from January to July a further decline in hides and leather necessitating radical reduction in inventory values. Not only have stocks of finished goods and raw materials on hand been greatly reduced but values have been written down to such a low basis that any further downward revision is highly improbable.

For the last two months sales of shoes have been showing steady gains over last year, running practically 20 per cent ahead. Substantial orders have been booked, and the company now has enough on hand to keep many of the factories running from two to three months.

The second six months always constitute the larger half of the year for Endicott Johnson and, with conditions now auspicious both in regard to volume of business and price stability, the current six months should prove especially good. The comeback in the second half will have to be substantial, however, to show the $5 dividend on the common covered for the year.

It is considered that the period of price-cutting is over, and shoe prices are indeed again tending upward.

From a financial standpoint Endicott Johnson is in virtually the best position it has so far enjoyed and the rather heavy bank loans which have characterized past years have been practically liquidated.

In the first six months all loans were reduced $3,500,000, and the company was borrowing only about $1,000,000 at the end of the period. Current asset position was very strong with a ratio to current liabilities of 8½ to

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BROWNS EARN SIGNAL HONOR

Only Players in League to Defeat Athletics Four Out of Five Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	81	40	.677
New York	73	51	.589
Cleveland	71	54	.568
Washington	69	55	.556
Chicago	62	62	.500
St. Louis	57	68	.456
Detroit	51	73	.411
Boston	46	77	.374

RESULTS AUG. 21

Philadelphia 8, Boston 3.
New York 5, Washington 4.
Cleveland 5, Detroit 4.
St. Louis 5, Chicago 4.

For the first time this year a club has defeated the Philadelphia Athletics four out of the games in a single series, the honor setting in a five game period at Comiskey Park's team has added to maintain interest and manage to maintain that percentage of not being more than four games behind the leader due to the fact that their one victory in the five games with the first contest, breaking up a losing streak of two straight and the entering another losing run of the same length, Wednesday, which they must break today to keep their record intact.

There are so many things that the Athletics have not done in the losing line this season that every now and then something of the unusual happens. Few teams have ever gone through over four months of competition without falling into a three game losing run. It is a record that should go down prominently in the official books. But the season is not over yet and the club may go through the whole year without breaking their good record something that no other club has probably ever done.

For the second straight time, Walberg, Connie Mack's great left hander, failed to make a successful start. The failure of his big three, Walberg, Grove and Earnshaw, to win any one of their four starts in the last five games is the cause for the Philadelphia slump. Walberg, who was knocked out of the box Wednesday in the sixth inning, held the Browns to one hit in May, defeating them 2 to 0. Again in June he defeated them four hits to win, 5 to 2. From then on however, he has ceased to be a St. Louis puzzle, for he has failed to beat the Browns in his last four starts against them. The Athletics' record in dual competition with St. Louis is now 10 victories and eight defeats. McNeely and French hit home runs on Wednesday.

Four Home Runs

Four home runs featured a pitchers battle between Thomas of Chicago and Wells of New York, the former finally winning, 4 to 3, although outhit nine hits to five. The Yankees lost an opportunity to lower the lead of the Athletics still further. Reynolds and Kerr of Chicago and Koenig and Root of New York were the long-distance hitters.

In the struggle for third place Cleveland still reigns supreme, although a defeat Wednesday, dished of a victory which they managed to attain over Washington, 3 to 1 would have sent them into a tie for third instead of keeping them in third, one game in front of the Browns.

Detroit Has Two Big Innings

Bryne evidently has not caught the enthusiasm of the Boston Red Sox, for, in his first start in more than a month of idleness due to the fact that their one victory in the five games with the first contest, breaking up a losing streak of two straight and the entering another losing run of the same length, Wednesday, which they must break today to keep their record intact.

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Wesley C Ferrell, recruit pitcher of the Cleveland Indians, is fast moving into the spotlight of the American League as the best recruit prospect of the season. His victory over Washington, a brilliantly pitched four-hit game which he won 3 to 1, was his seventh straight win and his twelfth of the year. Less than a week ago he pitched a four-hit game against the powerful Athletics to beat them, 2 to 1. In the start preceding that one he held the Yankees to seven hits and won 3 to 2. That is a record of 15 hits and four runs in three games against him. Wednesday's scores:

AT CLEVELAND

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	3	7	0
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2

Batteries—Ferrell and L. Sewell; Brown, Mahaffey and Tate. Losing pitcher—Mahaffey. Time—1h. 35m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	x	7	11	1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	10	0

Batteries—Collins and Manion; Walberg, Earnshaw, Orwoll and Cochrane. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Time—1h. 47m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	x	4	5	1
New York	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	9	1

Batteries—Thomas and Berg; Wells and Dickey. Time—1h. 44m.

AT DETROIT

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	7	x	13	15	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	5	4

Batteries—Uhle and Shea; Bayne, Carroll and Heving. Losing pitcher—Bayne. Time—1h. 4m.

EASTERN JUNIOR FINALISTS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lisbon Falls, Me., and Buffalo, N. Y., won the right to meet in the eastern section finals of the American Legion junior baseball championship by respective victories over Louisville, Ky., and Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday. Both games were won by 5 to 4 scores. The Maine entry required 10 innings to dispose of its Kentucky rivals who came from behind in the ninth to tie the score at 3 all. Buffalo went into a 4-2 lead in the fifth inning to beat Atlanta, the last remaining southern team. The victor in the finals will play the winner of the western section at Louisville Sept. 4, 5 and 6 in the Legion world series.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	81	40	.677
St. Paul	73	51	.589
Minneapolis	70	54	.565
Indianapolis	59	66	.472
Louisville	57	67	.467
Columbus	57	68	.456
Milwaukee	51	75	.405
Toledo	45	77	.369

RESULTS AUG. 21

Columbus 8, Minneapolis 4.
Milwaukee 5, Indianapolis 1.
Indianapolis 5, Milwaukee 0.
St. Paul 1, Toledo 0.
Kansas City 11, Louisville 2.

ATHLETICS BUY TWO

DES MOINES, Ia. (AP)—The Philadelphia American League Baseball Club has purchased from the Des Moines Club of the Western League, Glenn Liebhardt, pitcher and Morse, infielder, for a sum not made public. Neither did the announcement designate when the players would join the American League leaders.

Defeats Miss S. H. Palfrey Again

Miss Mary R. Greef of Kansas City, Mo.

Hagen May Compete in Western Open

Lower Scores Expected in Second Half of Qualifying Round

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Lower scores were expected in the second day's half of the qualifying round of the annual open championship tournament of the Western Golf Association at Ozaukee Country Club, north of here. Most of the outstanding stars were drawn for the second session, and it is expected the players with reputations will crowd the qualifying list of 150. It is estimated that 76 will be necessary to get in. Possibility that Walter C. Hagen, the world's outstanding professional player and winner of the western open title in 1916, '21, '26 and '27, would be here as an added starter, caused a flurry in the large gallery. He has until 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon to enter.

Thomas D. Armour of Orchard Lake, Mich.; Eugene Sarazen of Flushing, L. I.; R. A. Cruikshank of Shackamaxon, N. Y., and W. H. Mehlhorn of New York City, former winners of national and western open titles, were picked to lead the attack on 69, the par set by those players on the first day, Wednesday.

Right at the start the high mark was set for the rest of the field to shoot at, when Willard Hutchison of Lake Shore Country Club, Glencoe, Ill., came in with a 69. Hutchison was a member of the initial twosome to tee off, playing with M. D. Smith, an amateur of the home course. Mr. Smith, who shot 81, must have supplied some significant advice on how to play the various holes, as Hutchison's card was one better than par. He saved the stroke on the incoming nine, when he scored an eagle 3 on coming down "Thornapple Creek," as the fifteenth hole is called. This is a 450-yard par 5 hole. He took one extra on the par 4 twelfth, and shot the other holes in perfect figures. His card was 35—34—69.

Hutchison From Coast

Hutchison is only a youngster, recently come from the Pacific coast. He has been a good golfer for several years, but was a stranger to most of the fans in the middle West. He is assistant professional to Edward Loose at the Lake Shore Club. Hutchison's eagle 3 was scored on a dog leg hole where it is possible to cut off a corner by risking the rough.

Late in the day when it looked as though 69 would stand unassailed, L. B. Schmutte, professional from Lima, O., duplicated it with 34 out and 35 in. He complained of a trio of three-putt greens, the fourth, eighth and fifteenth, but he more than made up for these with four birdies, coming on the second, fifth, seventh and sixteenth.

On the whole it was a day for professionals. The amateurs found the struggle fairly strenuous and saw little upon which to congratulate themselves, except Fischer's 71. The next best amateur was D. C. Hamilton of Chicago, who counted 74.

Many Dog Leg Holes

Players found the course with its 6400 yards not so difficult for conservative play. The many dog legs made it possible to cut down distance by slicing corners, risking the rough. The holes were not dangerously trapped, but they had unexpected pitfalls at the sides and in back of the greens, generous growths of rough that were harder than sand traps to recover from. A strong wind rushed in from Lake Michigan after lunch, and its influence was shown in a general rise in the number of strokes taken. The summary:

	Out	In	Tl
Willard Hutchison, Glencoe, Ill.	35	34	69
L. B. Schmutte, Lima, O.	34	35	69
R. A. Macdonald, Chicago	35	37	72
Harry Hampton, Chicago	34	39	73
John Fischer, Cincinnati	33	38	71
Walter Murray, Gary, Ind.	35	36	71
Harley Dennis, West Allis, Wis.	36	35	71
Neal McIntyre, Indianapolis, Ind.	36	37	73
H. D. Shute, Canton, O.	38	35	73
F. G. Leonard, Milwaukee	37	36	73
Robert Crowe, Niles, Ill.	38	36	74
Lewis Hadrich, Oshkosh, Wis.	38	36	74
D. J. Hamilton, Chicago	37	37	74
Alexander Wilmott, Madison, Wis.	36	38	74
Vincent Eldred, West View, Pa.	36	38	74
E. F. Hayden, Milwaukee, Wis.	34	40	74
Orville Schell, Sandwich, Ill.	38	37	75
E. H. Williams, Cleveland, O.	36	39	75
J. A. Cattell, Lake Geneva, Wis.	37	38	75
Paul Runyan, Little Rock, Ark.	38	37	75
Terry McGovern, North Brookfill	38	37	75
A. C. Espinosa, Chicago	38	37	75
F. S. Gaibett, Wauwatosa, Wis.	36	39	75
G. M. Smith, St. Paul, Minn.	38	37	75
Donald MacPhail, Wheeling, Ill.	39	36	75
Andrew Robertson, Chicago	36	40	76
Ervin Nelson, Culver, Ind.	37	39	76
J. Ackerbloom, Little Rock, Ark.	38	38	76
Richard Martin, Deerfield, Ill.	40	36	76
W. T. Porter, Kewanee, Ill.	37	38	75
Samuel Bernardi, Deerfield, Ill.	39	37	76
T. Conrad, N. Milwaukee, Wis.	38	38	76
Joseph Noonan, Crete, Ill.	39	37	76
J. J. Mechura, Riverside, Ill.	39	37	76
H. V. Paulsen, Monmouth, Ill.	36	40	76
R. O. Nelthorpe, Waukesha, Wis.	35	41	76
Joseph Frank, Kenosha, Wis.	37	40	77
Edward Huebner, Beloit, Wis.	41	36	77
H. E. Walter, Gary, Ind.	37	40	77
J. E. Noonan, Lansing, Ill.	40	37	77
Albert Eons, Milwaukee	40	37	77
L. Eustis, Memphis, Tenn.	40	37	77
H. E. Gardner, Milwaukee	38	39	77
J. L. Keywood, Rushville, Ill.	38	39	77
M. H. Smith, Peru, Ind.	37	40	77
Charles Swedberg, Iron Mtn., Mich.	38	39	77
W. C. Gordon, Rockford, Ill.	38	39	77
J. G. Sloan, Racine, Wis.	37	38	75
J. H. Casey, Milwaukee	38	40	78
J. G. Sturm, Decatur, Ill.	37	41	78
William Richmond Jr., Joliet, Ill.	38	40	78
J. F. Paletti, Glenview, Ill.	38	40	78
A. Arnold Spee, Wauke[illegible], Wis.	37	41	78
J. C. Hendry, Chilton, Wis.	39	39	78
J. A. Russell, Milwaukee, Wis.	39	39	78
John Dryburgh, Manitowoc, Wis.	40	38	78
[illegible], Kansas City, Mo.	39	39	78
J. C. Watson, South Bend, Ind.	40	39	79
Guy Cooper, Louisville, Ky.	42	37	79
Raymond Lederman, Naperville, Ill.	38	42	79
George Dow, Chicago	40	39	79
John Revolta, Oshkosh, Wis.	39	40	79
G. R. Underwood, Milwaukee	41	38	79
D. K. Vitense, Madison, Wis.	37	42	79
A. B. Sweet, Chicago	37	42	79

Coen's Victory Is Upset at Newport

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—After spotting Wilmer L. Allison, United States fifth ranking and Davis Cup tennis player, two sets, W. F. Coen Jr. of Kansas City provided Wednesday's upset in the Newport Casino invitation tournament by staging a brilliant rally which carried him on to a five-set victory, 5—7, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

The youngster appeared about ready to accept defeat when W. T. Tilden 2d, who taught him the game, rushed to a seat behind the baseline and coached him out of his slump.

Coen was the only unseeded player to reach that bracket. The other seven are Tilden, George M. Lott Jr. John W. Van Ryn, Frederic Mercur, R. Berkeley Bell, the intercollegiate champion; Henry W. Austin, the young Britisher who headed the list of foreign seedings, and Paul B. de Ricou of France.

NEWPORT CASINO INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES—Fifth Round

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated H. L. Bowman, New York, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Pa., defeated C. H. Wilmer, Bridgeport, Conn., 6—1, 6—3, 6—2.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated E. R. Avory, England, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4.

R. Berkeley Bell, Austin, Tex., defeated Tamio Abe, Japan, 6—4, 6—0, 6—3.

Henry W. Austin, England, defeated Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, N. Y., 4—6, 6—3, 6—1, 8—6.

John W. Van Ryn, Orange, N. J., defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—0, 6—3, 6—0.

Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Wilmer L. Allison Austin, Tex., 5—7, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

Paul B. de Ricou, France, defeated Dr. George T. King, New York, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, 11—12, 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Third Round

Frederic Mercur and J. Gilbert Hall defeated Prevatt Grant and Julius Seligson of Baltimore, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

J. B. Fenno and E. W. Feidleman defeated W. Bradshaw Harrison and Kenneth B. Appel, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr. and John H. Doeg defeated Harris L. Coggeshall and W. F. Coen Jr., 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

William T. Tilden 2d and Francis T. Hunter defeated J. H. and W. S. van Alen, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4.

Phillip F. Neer and Bruce P. Barnes defeated W. J. Clothier and G. Peabody Gardner Jr., 6—4, 6—1, 6—4.

Francis X. Shields and Donald C. Strachan defeated R. Berkeley Bell and Lewis N. White, 7—5, 8—6, 5—7, 6—2.

Cus Cooper and Paul de Ricou defeated Gregory S. Mangin and Norman G. Farquharson, 7—5, 6—3, 5—6, 6—3.

R. N. Williams 2d and Dr. George T. King advanced by default.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	85	48	.639
Toronto	74	60	.552
Baltimore	69	60	.535
Buffalo	68	66	.507
Reading	64	65	.496
Montreal	64	68	.485
Newark	61	68	.473
Jersey City	41	89	.315

RESULTS AUG. 21

Baltimore 4, Toronto 1.
Baltimore 1, Toronto 0.
Buffalo 11, Jersey City 2.
Rochester 6, Reading 5.
Montreal 8, Newark 2.

SPENCER WINS FINAL

NEWARK, N. J.—Fred Spencer of Plainfield, N. J., won the final of the series of 24 five-mile sprints from Cecil Walker, Harris Horder and Orlando Piani, here Tuesday night before an audience of 12,000 spectators. The win did not count because Spencer had won the 1929 sprint bicycle title earlier in the series. He also won the title in 1925 and 1928.

ONLY ONE UPSET IN WOMEN'S PLAY

Miss Greef Defeats Miss S. H. Palfrey—Doubles Also Go as Expected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—International Day in the forty-second women's United States tennis championship finds the three best players of the British Wightman Cup team and the first, second, third, fourth and sixth ranking players of the United States as survivors in the singles play on the courts of Forest Hills as a result of Wednesday's play, according to the seeded ranking of the committee.

Practically every match in the third round went as expected, with only one surprise, when Miss Mary R. Greef tipped the balance in her series of struggles with Miss Sarah H. Palfrey more in her direction by winning from the Brookline girl in straight sets, 6—3, 6—2. This is their fourth meeting of the season, and the third victory for Miss Greef.

Miss Wills Triumphs

Miss Helen N. Wills, the defending champion, once more displayed her masculine attack with overwhelming effect against Miss Alice C. Francis, defeating the Orange player at 6—0, 6—0, in a total time of 23 minutes. Not a single earned point did Miss Francis obtain, all her 20 points coming on errors by Miss Wills.

Miss Palfrey was far below her form of last week and the early rounds in opposing Miss Greef, and the latter, with her low, deep drives working with regularity, ran off with the lead at the start, while the national girl champion was unable to control her volleys, her backhand being also unreliable.

The victories of the two British leaders were also by narrow margins, with Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper carrying Mrs. Michael H. Watson to 20 games before the latter could take the first set, then reaching four-all in the second before losing a service game. But the No. 2 player of England had enough in reserve each time to take the next two games in each set and win, 11—9, 6—4. Miss Betty Nuthall was inclined to let matters work along slowly in her match with Mrs. T. C. Bundy, and extra games were also necessary there, in the first set before the young player from Richmond-on-the-Thames took the match at 7—5, 6—1.

Doubles as Expected

The doubles went about as expected, with the two British teams that played in the Wimbledon finals and were the chief sources of the stand in the Wightman Cup series, winning with ease, while the four American seeded teams were also victors, only one match requiring three sets. Two Boston teams filled the other two places.

The only real battle was staged between Miss M. K. Gladman and Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild Jr. and Miss Penelope W. Anderson, which finally went to the first pair after more than two hours of play, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4. Miss Gladman was handicapped by her exertions in the singles struggle or the battle might have ended sooner, as she was the outstanding figure in the doubles struggle as well. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

Third Round

Miss H. N. Wills, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Miss A. C. Francis, Orange, N. J., 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, England, defeated Miss M. K. Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., 4—6, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, 6—0, 7—5.

Miss Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Mrs. T. C. Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., 7—5, 6—1.

Miss Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Mrs. B. C. Covell, England, 10—8, 6—2.

Miss M. R. Greef, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Miss S. H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 6—3, 6—2.

Miss E. A. Cross, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Mrs. W. V. Hester Jr., Kew Gardens, N. Y., 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. M. H. Watson, England, defeated Mrs. L. A. Harper, San Francisco, 11—9, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Miss E. A. Cross and Mrs. L. A. Harper defeated Miss Carolyn Babcock and Miss Helen Marlowe, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Margaret Blake and Mrs. C. J. Hubbard Jr., defeated Miss V. B. Rice and Miss Evelyn Parsons, 6—1, 7—5.

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., and Miss M. K. Gladman defeated Mrs. H. R. Guild and Miss P. W. Anderson, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

Mrs. B. C. Covell and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron defeated Mrs. T. C. Bundy and Miss J. N. Craikshank, 6—0, 6—3.

Miss H. M. Jacobs and Miss Betty Nuthall defeated Miss Marguerite Falkenburg and Mrs. H. H. Walsh, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss S. H. Palfrey and Miss Mianne Palfrey defeated Miss D. A. Aston and Mrs. F. M. Letson, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss M. A. Morrill defeated Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Dorothy Andrus, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. M. H. Watson and Mrs. L. R. C. Mitchell defeated Mrs. T. D. M. Johnson and Miss G. K. Sumer, 6—0, 6—2.

BOSTON TIGERS MAY PLAY ON GARDEN ICE

Rumor Has Two Corporations About to Co-operate on Sport

There is a rumor that Boston hockey fans may view the Boston Tigers, Canadian-American Hockey League champions of 1928-29, playing their home games for the 1929-30 season in the Boston Garden, the same building where the Boston Bruins, National Hockey League team, plays.

Although this is all a possibility, benefit seems certain to arise for both organizations with such an agreement. The Garden cannot afford to open its costly building for only one big hockey game a week, despite the other speculative attractions. With the present Boston Bruins playing there, and the prospects of the Tigers there, the Garden would have at least two regular hockey attractions worth while and in some weeks, according to schedule, more than two.

The Arena, on the other hand, has a much smaller operating expense, and with skating taking hold again as it did last winter, and minor hockey that might be profitable there while a loss at the Garden, it would do well. The two organizations operating in opposition has clearly proven costly in each instance. If they get together—and it seems that they might—and work in co-operation, eliminating the competition, prospects for each building look brighter.

Just what these two organizations would work out is unknown now, but that they are working out something to that effect is known and something definite on the proposition, if it materializes, should be forthcoming within a month. Officials of the Garden and Arena, when approached, would neither admit nor deny the matter.

South Africans Draw With England in Last Test Match

Visitors Score Their Highest Total Against the Motherland in the Close of the 1929 Cricket Series at Kennington Oval, London

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—H. G. Deane and his "no surrender" cricketers from South Africa Tuesday made the highest score ever recorded by their country against England in a test match whilst drawing with the motherland at Kennington Oval Ground here in the fifth and final contest of the 1929 series.

Deane's daring experiment of making the home side bat first after he had won the toss Saturday was thought well justified by subsequent events, for, after getting rid of England in the first innings for 258—not a bad total, considering the difficult pitch—the South Africans piled up 492 themselves for the loss of eight wickets and so left their opponents with 234 runs required to avoid a defeat by a margin of an innings and four hours in which to get them.

For England, victory was now right out of the question and the opening pair, Hobbs and Sutcliffe, did not attempt to score quickly. A big crowd assembled on the Surrey County cricket ground was hoping to see the incomparable Hobbs score a century, as this game is said to mark his farewell appearance in test cricket, but his well-wishers were disappointed, as with the score 77 he skied the ball and was caught at the short slip. He had then made 52.

Hammond, upon whom Hobbs' mantle of fame is falling, joined Sutcliffe and the pair stayed together, defying the bowlers' unrelenting efforts until stumps were drawn at the finish of the game. Both men passed a century, Sutcliffe doing so for the second time in this match.

The imperturbable Yorkshireman has now made two separate centuries in a single match on four occasions, twice in test matches. There was no big hitting to thrill the crowd—just grim and careful cricket, a great tribute to the South Africans' skill and tenacity and a strong contrast to their vigorous batting, which had made home bowling look so inadequate. The breezy visitors put on 90 in the first hour Tuesday and for a whole innings averaged just over 70 runs per hour. A. P. Freeman, wily little Kent "googly" bowler, who had tied batsmen into knots on previous occasions, did not take a single wicket and had 169 runs knocked off him.

Undoubtedly chief honors of the game went to the tourists, and though they did not have the satisfaction of forcing their first victory over England on English soil, they played entertaining and enterprising cricket throughout and can return home with the happy knowledge they gave the pick of the motherland's talent a great deal to think about. The summary:

ENGLAND—First Innings

J. B. Hobbs, c Quinn, b Macmillan	10
Herbert Sutcliffe, c Owen-Smith, b Vincent	104
W. R. Hammond, st. Cameron, b Vincent	17
F. E. Woolley, hit wicket, b Vincent	18
R. E. S. Wyatt, c Deane, b Vincent	6
Maurice Leyland, b Vincent	16
A. W. Carr (Capt.), c Morkel, b Macmillan	15
Leslie Ames, c Mitchell, b Macmillan	0
George Geary, not out	12
A. P. Freeman, c Cameron, b Quinn	7
Extras	10
Total	258

Second Innings

Hobbs, c Mitchell, b Vincent	52
Sutcliffe, not out	103
Hammond, not out	100
Extras	2
Total (for one wicket)	264

SOUTH AFRICA

First Innings

R. H. Catterall, c Carr, b Clark	0
I. J. Siedle, b Geary	14
Bruce Mitchell, b Geary	2
H. W. Taylor, c Ames, b Clark	121
S. G. Deane (capt.), c Woolley, b Wyatt	93
H. B. Cameron, c Freeman, b Geary	62
D. P. Morkel, c Ames, b Clark	81
H. G. Owen-Smith, b Woolley	26
Q. Macmillan, not out	50
C. L. Vincent, not out	24
Extras	19
Total (for 8 wickets declared)	492

N. A. Quinn did not bat.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

England's First Innings

	O	MO	R	W
Morkel	9	2	20	0
Quinn	15.3	4	30	2
Vincent	45	10	107	5
Macmillan	28	7	78	3
Owen-Smith	4	0	15	0

Second Innings

Morkel	16	6	43	0
Quinn	24	3	61	0
Vincent	15	3	49	1
Macmillan	10	1	39	0
Owen-Smith	3	0	12	0
Mitchell	4	0	18	0
Catterall	3	0	18	0

South Africa's First Innings

Clark	36	8	77	3
Geary	49	15	121	3
Freeman	49	9	169	0
Woolley	13	4	25	1
Leyland	9	4	25	0
Wyatt	16	4	54	1

Of wickets, England's first innings—One for 38; two for 69; three for 144; one for 66; five for 194; six for 217; seven for 221; eight for 222; nine for 239; ten for 258.

Second Innings—One for 77.

South Africa's first innings—One for 0; two for 9; three for 24; two for 31; five for 246; six for 326; seven for 397; eight for 439.

DONOHUE KEEPS TARGET TITLE

Wins Professional Honor Second Successive Year—Troch in Second Victory.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DAYTON, O.—Earl Donohue of Ottumwa, Ia., won for the second successive year the professional clay target championship of North America in Wednesday's trap shooting in the thirtieth annual grand American handicap here.

Donohue, who holds the state professional championship of Iowa, had a perfect day over the traps, breaking 200 targets in as many tries.

One other Iowan, S. J. Lightner, an amateur from Cedar Rapids, shattered all of his quota of 200 targets for a perfect day. In addition to the professional clay target championship, two other events were on the program for the third day.

Troch's Second Victory

Frank M. Troch of Portland, Ore., the sole entrant from that State in the event, scored his second victory in three days by taking first prize in the championship of state champions.

Tied with Gus Payne, Osage Indian from Oklahoma City, Okla., winner of the amateur clay target championship of North America on Tuesday with 199 breaks in 200 targets, Troch broke all of his extra string of 25 in the shoot-off, while Payne failed to shatter one target and had to be satisfied with second place.

In the state team championship of the United States, the third event on the day's program, the team representing Texas won over Ohio by forfeit. Both were tied at 980 broken targets in 1000 tries, but one Ohioan could not be found when the teams were called to shoot at 125 extra targets and break the tie.

Illinois Third

Illinois took third place in the team championship with 975 breaks. New York State's first team was fourth with 973 and Iowa's first team stood fifth with 972 breaks in 1000 targets.

One world record that has stood for 15 years was equaled during the day's shooting. A squad of five men shooting over one trap broke 497 of 500 targets. It set a new record for the Grand American handicap. The five men and their scores follow:

Mark Arie, Champaign, Ill., 99; A. H. Remington, Cheyenne, Wyo., 99; Frank M. Troch, Portland, Ore., 95; J. H. Noel, Nashville, Tenn., 100; H. B. Schomiers, Hillsdale, Ill., 100. While a record for squad shooting, their nice effort had no bearing on any of the championship events.

Frank M. Troch succeeded Charles R. Brand of Buffalo, N. Y., who won the championship of the state champions in 1928. Ohio's first team and Ohio's second team finished in a tie for first in the state team championship in 1928. The summaries:

Championship for State Champions—Won by Frank M. Troch, Portland, Ore., 199 (won in shootoff); G. Payne, Oklahoma City, Okla., second, 199 (lost in shootoff); W. G. Warren, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Dickey, Minneapolis, and E. F. Woodward, Houston, Tex., tied for third, 198.

Professional Clay Target Championship of North America—Won by Earl Donohue, Ottumwa, Ia., 200; Homer Clark, East Alton, Ill., second, 198; John R. Jahn, Spirit Lake, Ia., third, 198.

State Team Championship—Won by forfeit by Texas team comprised of E. F. Woodward, Houston, 198; F. W. McNeir, Boston, 194; D. W. Caldwell, Amarillo, 196; J. F. Varnes, Waco, 195, and H. A. Haussman, La Grange, 197. Total—980 out of 1000.

LISBON FALLS TOPS LOUISVILLE

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lisbon Falls, Me., defeated Louisville, Ky., 5 to 4, in a 10-inning game here at the American League park in the junior baseball tournament sponsored by the American Legion.

MORE UPSETS IN CANADIAN GOLF

Only One Former Champion Left in the Field

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JASPER PARK LODGE, Alta.—The series of upsets and thrilling matches that started in the first round on Tuesday was continued in the second round of the 36-hole matches Wednesday, and at the end of the day's play there were eight players in the third round, three from the United States, three from western Canada and two from the Province of Ontario.

The field includes only one former winner of the title, Frank Thompson of Toronto, another former champion, D. Carrick, having been eliminated at the thirty-seventh hole Wednesday, while William K. Lanman of Columbus, O., the 1928 runnerup, was defeated.

Wednesday's upsets were provided by the defeats of Carrick and Lanman by Fred Wood of Vancouver and Gordon MacWilliams of Calgary, respectively, but there were several additional exciting matches. E. H. Held of New York, the medalist in Monday's 36-hole qualifying round, was forced to come from behind to defeat Marshall M. Forrest of Lowell, Mass., captain of the Yale University team, and runner-up in the recent United States intercollegiate championship, at the thirty-ninth hole. Held was 1 down at the end of the morning round, and was 2 down with the same number of holes to play in the afternoon. But just when he had the game apparently in his grasp Forrest faltered and developed a slice on his tee shot. This fault caused him to lose the two holes of the regular 36, and it was only brilliant recoveries that enabled him to half the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth, but on the third extra hole he paid the penalty.

Frank Thompson was 4 down to J. A. Mountifield of Edmonton after 24 holes, but he staged a brilliant rally to win by 3 and 2, winning six holes in a row.

At the end of the morning round Lanman was 6 up on MacWilliams and appeared a certain winner, but the Calgary player unloosed the most brilliant round of the week in

General Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 45 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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191 acres, 14 miles from Sacramento, California, on main highway, improvements consist of 20-room Prairie pioneer type home, 4 tenant houses, 3 large tobacco barns, 2 packing houses, 10 acres in vineyard, 10 acres almonds, 60 acres in grain, all trees and vines in splendid condition; grain land is splendid land for walnuts, vines or fruit; all deep rich alluvial soil; second tenant house, barn and other farm buildings. Natomas ditch covers entire property, water charges $5.00 per acre per crop when irrigated, this is a splendid property and will bear the closest investigation, surrounded by improved holdings; eighty acre and only 20 minutes' ride from the city limits, an ideal farm for the business man who wants a country home with an assured income and wants to develop a magnificent property; price on application. J. C. CARLY CO., 805 J St., Sacramento, Calif.

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Good 740 acre highly improved combined farm and ranch in central Nebraska; not "trading property"; nate owned; more than 60 years; moved here; house for sale or exchange; loan approximately value $71,250; mortgage amortized 3% per year, balance $18,250 due 1944, 5½%. To anyone looking for short farm and ranch deal with appeal. Address OWNER, 5063 Football Dr. or Phone Hempstead 0019.

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Complete lists of furnished or unfurnished houses with prices, descriptions and photographs mailed on request. Write your Requirements.

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Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

BOMBAY MOVES TO END STRIKE IN MILL CRISIS

New Court of Inquiry to Inquire Into Origin of Long Dispute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—A definite move to end the mill strike crisis which has now been in progress in Bombay for over two months has been made by the Bombay Government, to the general satisfaction of the public. A court of inquiry will be set up under the Trade Dispute Act to make clear the origin of the dispute and the rights and wrongs on either side.

The Government further contemplates asking the Government of India to issue an ordinance which will make intimidation a cognizable offense. At present intimidation is not a cognizable offense, which means the law courts cannot take action unless a complaint is formally lodged and supported by witnesses.

The police would have to deal directly with cases of intimidation. The ordinance would have force only for six months, by which time, it may be hoped, the need of it would have disappeared.

Government also proposes to introduce a bill to penalize picketing. Two other measures which the Government proposes to adopt are the continuance of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order prohibiting the assembly of five or more persons, and legislation to facilitate the removal of criminally disposed characters from the precincts of the city. Bombay, which until recently had the reputation of being the most sober and law-abiding community in the country, has become known for its class and communal conflicts.

Each of the parties in the dispute is determined to fight to a finish for an object which it holds to be vital to its cause. The mill owners have no intention of yielding to the demand of the Girni Kamga Union (Red Flag), that the 6000 members dismissed from the Wadia group mills should be reinstated. The union officials insist that these men must be re-employed in the mills from which they were discharged, and nowhere else. The Mill Owners' Association strengthened its case considerably by a willingness to accept the compromise that the dismissed employees should be absorbed by the rest of the mills in the city. This proposal was flatly rejected by the union leaders.

The Girni Kamgar Union is considered by the mill owners to be a Communist body which is out to smash the capitalist system as embodied in the mill industry. Point is lent to their argument by the declaration of the British Trade Union Congress that the union is a definitely Communist organization divorced from trade union ideals.

MOTOR PRODUCTION HAS SLIGHT RISE

Automotive Industries this week says:

Automobile production during the last several days has shown a light rise over the first half of the month, when the factories, taken as a whole, showed increased activity as compared with July, and a considerable advance over the level of last year.

With the continuation of the long-sustained demand in the field and the consequent high production thus far this year, early predictions of 5,000,000 automobiles and trucks in the United States and Canada for the year generally have been revised upward.

UNITED INVESTMENT ASSURANCE

United Investment Assurance System reports for the first half of 1929 a net worth of $2,164,563. The six months' audit of the certified public accountants shows that the dividends on four classes of stock, preferred and common, capital shares, of the Founders Securities Trust earned 2.56 times. These earnings were after specified reserves. This six months' period compared with the like period of 1928, shows an increase in net worth of 101⅓ per cent. The United Investment Assurance System is an international investment trust of the general management type.

SERVICE BUREAUS

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Let me help you find a nice quiet hotel or apartment on your arrival, or write me now. I am in touch with the best in Hollywood. MAE BLUME, 1729 Micheltorena Pl.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ORGANIST PIANIST desires teaching position in public or private school; church position will teach pupils privately; college degree; experienced; references. HELEN ARNETT, 219 West 14th, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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NEW YORK CITY, Greenwich Village, 73 Perry St.—Modern one room and bath apartment. Apply 68 Perry St. LAURENTS.

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Connecticut

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

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MILLINERY DRESSES
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Connecticut

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Connecticut

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Meriden—Jepson's Book Store, 47 Colony St.
Middletown—Hazen's Book Store, 238 Main St.
New Britain—The Quality Shop, 56 West Main St.
New Haven—A. R. Norman News Stand, 1132 Chapel St.; Powell News Stand, Powell Bldg.; Hotel Taft News Stand; Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station.
New London—The Bookshop, Inc.; H. J. Shara & Co., 102 State St.
Norwalk—The Benedict News Co.
Ridgefield—H. J. Myers News Stand, 86 Main St.
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South Norwalk—Union News Stand, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Station.
Stamford—Union News; Harry Karn's News Stand, 411 Main St.; Springdale News Co., 125 Myrtle Ave.
Torrington—Reynolds News Co., 29 Water St.
Waterbury—Villano News Stand, 2 Exchange Place.

NEW YORK

Albany—The Ten Eyck Hotel, State St.; W. J. Caulkon & Co., State St. and Broadway; Union News Stand No. 1, N. Y. C. R. R. Station; Hotel Wellington News Stand, 136 State St.; DeWitt Clinton Hotel News Stand.
Amsterdam—E. J. Moore's News Stand, 40 Market St.
Auburn—Koon Bros., 6 State St.
Babylon, L. I.—Edward Michnoff, Main St.
Baldwin, L. I.—M. Hartman, 11 South Grand Ave.
Bayside, L. I.—J. B. Adelstein; H. Gelbaum.
Binghamton—Kenyon's News Stand, Binghamton Press Bldg.; The Carleton Hotel News Stand.
Bronxville—Union News Stand N. Y. C. R. R. Station; The Pondfield Shop, 76 Pondfield Rd.
Buffalo—Union News Co., New York Central Station; Statler Hotel, Niagara Square; Lafayette Hotel, Washington and Clinton Sts.; Buffalo Hotel, Washington and Swan Sts.; Ford Hotel, Delaware Ave. and Cary Sts.; Hotel Touraine, 274 Delaware Ave.; Hotel Lenox, 140 North St.; F. Lorenzo, Main and Perry Sts.; L. Ranallo, Main and Exchange Sts.; Joe Mullin, Main and Swan Sts.; F. Tomasulo, Main and South Division Sts.; Geo. Hubbard, Main and Clinton Sts.; Thos McCarthy, Main and Court Sts.; Leo Riforgiato, Main and Court Sts.; Billy Teresi, Main and Genesee Sts.; P. Dipasquale, West Chippewa and Franklin Sts.; Anton Autolino, West Eagle and Franklin Sts.; R. J. Seldenberg Co., Ellicott Sq.; Oliver Clock, Brisbane Bldg.; New York Tel. Bldg.; Walbridge Bldg.; L. A. Griffith, 2189 Seneca St.; The Union News Stand D. L. & W. Station; L. C. Lanich, 358 Easer St.; J. J. Jerge, 1222 Hertel Ave.
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College Point L. I.—John Kane; Steinberg & Kellerman, 303 Thirteenth St.
Corning—Ellison & Co., The Baron Steuben.
Dobbs Ferry—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R.
Douglaston, L. I.; C. Held
East Rockaway, L. I.—J. Friedman, East Rockaway R. R. Station; J. Friedman, Main St.
Elmira—Mark Twain Hotel News Stand, West Gray and Main Sts.
Far Rockaway L. I.—M. Malvin, Mott Ave.; Long Island News Co.; Union News Stand.
Flushing—Irving Wolff, Broadway; L. Rosenblum; John Schenck, 32 Broadway; Harry Perlmutter, Barton Place; Murray Hill News Co., 311 Madison Ave.
Fulton—Empire State Railway Co., South 1st St.
Garden City—Union News Stand.
Gloversville—Bugar's News Room, Main and Washington Sts.
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Hastings-on-Hudson—Union News Stand, N. Y. C. R. R. Station.
Hempstead, L. I.—Union News Stand; Ashdown & Lang, Main St.
Hewlett, L. I.—Postrel Bros.
Irvington—Becker & Mossman, 57 Main St.
Ithaca—Mayer's News Agency, 203 East State St.; Interstate News Stand, Lehigh Valley Railroad Station.
Jamaica—Waiting Room News Stand, Main Station L. I. R. R.; Frank Schellinger, Union Hall St. Station, L. I. R. R.; Sniper's Stand, 100th St. and Jamaica Ave.
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Katonah—Frank Gumoodls.
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Kingston—Kirkland Hotel News Stand, 2 Main St.
Little Neck, L. I.—J. Hartman, Broadway.
Lynbrook—Julius Epstein, 52 Atlantic Ave.; L. & J. Gnawsky, 26 Atlantic Ave.; J. Friedman & Son, 5 Union Ave.; A. Dalgen, 96 Atlantic Ave.
Malvern, L. I.—Louis Helmer, opposite Station.
Manhasset, L. I.—B. Gibson.
Mineola, L. I.—Union News Stand.
Mount Kisco—The Mt. Kisco Stationery & Sport Shop.
Mount Vernon—The New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. at Main Station, entrance at 3rd Ave. to Main Station; Columbus Ave. Station; Pelham Station; Vito Federici, Columbus Ave., R. R. Station.
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Patchogue, L. I.—Robert Michnoff, stationer, 10 South Ocean Ave.
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Pleasantville—Osman & Weinstock.
Port Chester—Union News Stand, New Haven Railroad Station; A. Barnowsky, 10 So. Main St.
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Connecticut

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New York

Long Island

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Maple & Union Aves .....WESTBURY

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: EMMA H. WILLARD.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: One of the prominent figures in the field of higher education for women.

She was carefully taught by her parents, who gave their children lessons in self-denial and in consideration of others. Emma Hart began to teach in the village school when she was 17. She quickly acquired such a reputation that she was invited to be the principal of academies in three states; but it was to Middlebury, Vt., that she finally went and remained for two years as head of a school for girls. In 1809 she resigned to marry Dr. John Willard.

A glance back into the education annals of the last century discloses Governor Clinton, in 1819, in the act of recommending to the State Legislature a "Plan for Improving Female Education," written as an address to the public by an earnest and energetic young woman, now known as Emma Willard. She had opened a boarding school for young women in Middlebury, but when the New York State Legislature passed an act incorporating an institution at Waterford "for the improvement of female education," she moved her school to that town. Soon the school was again transferred, this time to Troy, N. Y., where the city provided a suitable building. In May, 1821, the famous Troy Female Seminary opened. Here Mrs. Willard's new methods had full sway.

She taught her pupils a wider variety of subjects than had ever before been included in the curriculum of a girls' school. The seminary, now known as the Emma Willard School, celebrated its one-hundredth anniversary in 1914. Today it occupies a group of new buildings on the heights of Troy. Its founder was a woman of indefatigable energy and wide abilities. She traveled abroad, helped to found a girls' school in Athens, Greece, lectured, wrote many school textbooks and some excellent verse, including the well-known "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. In what country are staring newspaper headlines and large type severely repressed today?—*World's Great Capitals* 20
2. How long does it take a dollar invested at 6 per cent simple interest to double itself?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20
3. How much more dye does a sweater require than ordinary cloth?—*Fashions Page* 20
4. Who was the Robin Hood of Scotland?—*One Minute Biographies* 20
5. In what state are 90 per cent of the raisin and table grapes grown?—*Editorial*.. 20

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A Word a Day

Recreation, Re-creation

It makes considerable difference whether we use a hyphen in this word or not; by so doing, two words seem to grow where one grew before. Recreation means diversion and relaxation; re-creation means the act of creating anew. Some books seem to make no distinction in these two forms, but as they sound differently, it seems wisest to employ the hyphen to emphasize that difference.

In either case, the Latin *re*, "again," and *creare*, "create," denote the renewal of life, energy, or strength. In recreation as a form of diversion, the idea of relaxation and a revivifying of powers by change, and especially by amusement, is stressed. Recreation may be provided by reading, walking, attending church or lectures, or by any number of avenues which tend to lift thought above or away from self. Recreation indicates a refreshment of body, thought, and spirit.

Accent rec-re-a'-tion on the third syllable. Sound first *e* as in end, second *e* as in event, *a* as in late, *tion* as *shun*. The act of re-creating is re-cre-a'-tion, the first *e* as in eve.

"Of recreation there is none better than giving it to others."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Ohio State Journal: We'll say this for the billboards: That they stay where they are, instead of blowing all over the front yard, the way the handbills the grocers send around every Friday afternoon do.

Life: It's strange how fast mail trucks drive when they pass you on the street, and how long it takes a check to reach you.

A Quotation for Today

THE daisy is as perfect as the flower that blossoms only once a decade. The small life need not be less beautiful than the great.
—W. J. DAWSON

Odds and Ends

Bachelors Taxed

Gotha, Germany, demands a tax of about $2.50 a month from all bachelors of 30 and over, with an income of more than $750 a year.

Wheat Economy in Russia

It is estimated that the ban on the sale of white flour in Soviet Russia will save at least 1,000,000 tons of wheat annually.

Parachute Drop Record

The official world record for parachute dropping is now held by Sergeant Bowes of the United States Army Air Corps, who fell 4200 feet before opening his parachute.

Hot Dog Consumption

Approximately 62,000,000 frankfurters were eaten in the United States in 1928, according to the National Standowners' Association.

The Expense of Pilot Training

The training of a military air pilot is said to cost the United States Government four times as much as to train a man at West Point or Annapolis.

Invention Honored

The building in Beloit, Wis., where the first successful twine-binding grain harvester was produced, is shortly to be marked by a memorial stone.

Bread Eating Nation

It has been estimated by experts that the people of the United States eat on the average about 8.6 ounces of bread daily as compared with about 1.6 ounces of cake.

Chinese Motor Roads

There are only 20,973 miles of motor highways in all China.

The Children's Corner

How Gibbie and Sam Became Friends

A True Story

GIBBIE was a Persian cat, named after one of George Macdonald's characters, and Sam was an Irish terrier. Gibbie would never make friends with Sam, however much he tried to please her.

Gibbie Heard a Piteous Voice Calling Her: "Mummie, Mummie, Meow, Meow!"

She said to herself, "He has never proved to me that he is worthy of trust."

One day Gibbie had a family of kittens, and as they grew up she found it most difficult to keep her eye on all of them, especially her little son, John Bull, who was a very adventurous kitten, always wishing to explore and wandering away from his mother and brothers and sisters. When his mother reproved him for this he said:

"I want to see into the world beyond."

One day his adventures led him too far, and he fell down a hole behind a box in the woodshed. Gibbie heard a piteous voice calling her: "Mummie, Mummie, me-ow, me-ow! Oh dear, oh dear, what shall I do?"

"What has that child been up to?" said Gibbie, as she ran off to her darling's rescue. She sprang onto the box, but with all her efforts she was unable to pull Johnnie out.

In her distress Gibbie thought of her mistress, and went to find her.

"Oh Mistress, Mistress! Johnnie has fallen into a hole; do come and help me quick!'" cried poor Gibbie tearfully, and running in front she led her straight to the woodshed.

When they arrived, what was their surprise to find Sam on guard, protecting and comforting the kitten. Gibbie with her back up said:

"Sam, what are you doing here?"

Said Sam: "I am looking after your kitten, telling him not to be frightened."

Gibbie looked at the dog, turning over in her mind the circumstances, and decided that Sam was a friend. Her mistress pulled little John Bull out of the hole and gave him to Sam, who licked him and laid him gently down at Gibbie's feet saying:

"I really was your friend all the time, but you wouldn't believe it!"

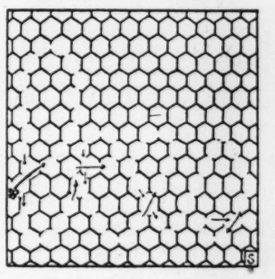
"Thank you, Sam," said Gibbie, "now I believe you."

From that time on her feelings changed toward him, and when she wanted to get away for awhile to amuse herself she would take her kittens and put them into Sam's kennel, expecting him to look after them, and saying:

"Sam! will you please take care of my kits while I get on with my work? They still want watching."

"I'll do my best!" Sam would say with a wag of his tail, and ever after proved a faithful friend and careful watch dog.

Honeycomb Puzzle



Start With the Bee on the Left Side of This Honeycomb, and Following Arrows Wherever Indicated, Trace an Outline Through the Broken Spaces, Ending on the Dot on the Right-Hand Side, That Will Spell a Word of Four Letters.

Answer to Letter "L" Puzzle: Lighthouse, ledges, line, lattice, leaves, letters, ladder, lock, lantern, luggage, label, landing, links, launch, log, lawn.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

I saw the Boss scooting around over the water in a canoe today and it looked so exciting I barked and asked him to give me a ride~
And when I saw he wasn't paying any attention to me I swam out to him and he took me by the nape of the neck and helped me into the canoe~
And as soon as I sat down and looked around at things I said to myself, My! This is nice! I'm glad I came!
But fiddlesticks, I soon found out I'd have to sit very still and that absolutely ruined it for me~
And pretty soon I hopped into the water and swam ashore where I could jump and wiggle and move around as much as I wished~

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Lindbergh and the Press

(From the Saturday Evening Post)

LINDBERGH had started out from New York with a contract with the New York Times for a very decent sum of money, to be paid to him for the story of his trip. The contract was made, as newspapers make contracts with fliers, with various payments to be made according as the flight might be accomplished, partially or completely.

If Lindbergh had not completed his flight to Paris the Times stood to lose a comparatively small sum. If he completed his flight both the Times and Lindbergh stood to win much larger sums. But neither Lindbergh nor the Times could possibly realize in advance the great newspaper value of the completion of the flight plus the personality of Colonel Lindbergh.

Therefore a most pleasing incident occurred—pleasing in the sense that it showed the inherent decency of a great personage and of a great newspaper. Colonel Lindbergh, upon arriving in Paris, received from a newspaper syndicate an offer of $100,000 for the story of his flight across the Atlantic. As soon as he could disentangle himself from the drumfire of publicity that beat upon him—a strange thing to him then, and a strange thing to him now—he cabled the Times that he was under contract to it for a sum much less than $100,000, but that, of course, he purposed sticking by his contract.

At the same time the Times wired Lindbergh that neither he nor it had realized in advance the news value of his accomplishment and that therefore the Times was prepared to release him to the larger reward.

The messages almost crossed. Lindbergh stood by his contract and refused to accept the release. The Times made every effort to see that he should not lose by this fulfillment of faith. It sold the story of his flight to newspapers all over the United States, in Europe and in South America. It absorbed all the heavy cost of selling the story and of delivering it to its journalistic clients.

When Lindbergh arrived in the United States the Times handed him a check for more than half of the $100,000 that he was gallant enough to refuse.

In Lighter Vein

A Bear's-Eye View

The bear went up the mountain,
To see what he could see;
But—
187 signboards,
17 auto camps,
56 filling stations,
76 orange juice stands,
11 garages, and
11,987 unshaven summer tourists
Was all that he could see.
—*Judge.*

Secondhand

Assistant: "Yes, sir, those socks will give perfect satisfaction. I've worn them myself for the last two months."

Customer: "Have you a pair like them that you haven't worn so long?"
—*Tit-Bits.*

Kasper, Stockholm
The Artist Spreads a Piece of Bread and Butter.

Unnecessary Words

Criss-cross: "Aren't crossword puzzles wonderfully beneficial to one's vocabulary."

Up-and-down: "Yes, indeed. I've added about 500 obsolete and archaic words to mine."—*Pathfinder.*

Logical

Little Marjory had never seen her Aunt Jemima, and was delighted when she heard she was coming on a visit. On the day when the aunt was expected, however, a telegram was delivered at Marjory's home which read: "Missed train. Will start at same time tomorrow." When her mother read out the telegram, Marjory burst into tears. "Why, darling," cried the mother, anxiously, "what in the world is the matter?" "Oh," replied the child, between her sobs, "Auntie says she will start the same time tomorrow, and if she does she will lose her train again, won't she?"—*Montreal Daily Star.*

The Formula

A famous merchant was asked about his success and about his contented help. He said:

"The secret is: treat your money and your employees just alike. Keep them busy, or they lose interest."—*The Grocer.*

The Only Difficulty

She: "Darling, do you think there can be people in the moon?"

He: "How could there be? Where would they go when there is no moon?"—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Mountain and the Mouse

AT LAST the emasculated and amended tariff bill has come forth from the ordeal it was subjected to by the Republican majority members of the Senate Finance Committee. It is considerably altered and slightly improved by the process, bearing, however, a striking resemblance to the measure originally indorsed in the House of Representatives. Probably it will come before the Senate virtually in the form it now bears. Its progress in that chamber bids fair to be tortuous and slow.

One who has watched, since the first weeks of the present extraordinary session of Congress, the conflict and turmoil attending the framing of this new tariff bill can hardly fail to look hopefully forward to a time when partisan and selfish influences will no longer hinder, even if they do not defeat, an economic and generally acceptable adjustment of import tariff schedules. In the present instance the admitted need of a limited revision of specific rates has been accepted by leaders in both House and Senate as an opportunity to undertake a wholesale revision, and this at a time when industry and trade, both at home and abroad, are sufficiently stabilized, in the main, and when investors would much prefer to continue the status quo than run the risk of experimental tariff legislation.

It will be interesting, with the reconvening of Congress following its protracted recess, to see how effectively the popular opposition to the proposed bill is impressed upon the Senate and House. There are reassuring indications that what could not be accomplished in committee rooms will be courageously attempted upon the floor. There are members in both chambers who are not bound by personal or party pledges to inflict additional burdensome taxes upon American families or to set up tariff barriers which will injure national trade and commerce. It is fortunate, all things considered, that those ready to take up the cudgels in this popular cause are not all members of the minority party. Among them are friends of the President who will stand with him in his effort to fulfill the pledge made that only a limited revision of rates shall be sought. Just how difficult it will be to interpose this objection in the face of the Finance Committee's action it is difficult to say at this time. There is good reason to believe, however, that the senators and representatives who, willingly or unwillingly, have yielded to the influences demanding the enactment of the proposed measure, will, without too great reluctance, yield to what they must realize is an almost unanimous public demand.

A Blow at "Store-Door" Delivery

WHEN the Interstate Commerce Commission decided to investigate the delivery methods of railways entering New York, it opened a question which has been in the forefront of discussion among transportation men for decades. The commission itself recognized the unusual phases of the situation in stating that the New York terminal problem was without parallel anywhere in the United States.

Due to the geographical location, most of the railroads stop at the west bank of the Hudson River. From there, for scores of years, freight was transferred to other parts of the port district either by car float or lighter, and as through rates were quoted to New York such extension of the actual rail service was regarded as being a proper service to shippers, since the delivery of goods on the Jersey side of the river would not be fair to the consignees of freight.

With the advent of the motortruck, the growing traffic congestion, the inadequacy and obsolescence of the piers and the mounting costs of rehandling freight several times, a system was evolved whereby the cars would be unloaded into trucks at the outlying freight stations, such trucks to make direct deliveries to receivers' warehouses. The railroads bore the cost of this movement to a specified point called a "constructive station," usually a mere street intersection selected as an arbitrary point for the shifting of the burden of delivery, although the virtue of the truck delivery lay in the fact that the freight, in reality, remained on the same truck and moved direct to the consignee. The railroads' responsibilities ceased after it passed the constructive station, and the receiver of freight made arrangements with the same truckmen to carry the goods the remaining distance to his store.

While there were certain details to which merchants rightly took exception, the method was a logical, efficient and economical one: it relieved traffic congestion, both afloat and ashore; eliminated much rehandling of goods, and conserved pier space. Now the commerce commission has indicated that this practice is without proper federal authority under existing statutes, which means either that the railroads must desist from a step generally acceptable to all, or that provision must be made to justify this extra service in New York, which, although it can hardly be said to discriminate in favor of one New York shipper as against another, is nevertheless an additional service which receivers of freight at other points do not enjoy.

The logical solution is the establishment of joint inland freight stations, as favored by the Port of New York Authority, to which all goods would be sent. Such a policy would place all railroads and all shippers on a parity. The "store-door" delivery method has served an exceedingly useful purpose, but, with changing times, perhaps the need of inland "universal" stations, not only at New York but elsewhere, has become imperative.

How About Consumer Relief?

"DOES farm relief mean higher food prices?" That is the question Mr. American Consumer is likely to be asking himself just about now as he watches the new Federal Farm Board get into action. "It may be all very well," he says, "to help Mr. Farmer, but when are they going to set up a federal board to help us?"

With perhaps an even better informed concern, Mrs. Consumer answers: "In this paper the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life says that as a result of partial destruction of the crop 'the great national fruit marketing associations will take advantage of the situation to maintain prices.'"

"Well," Mr. Consumer replies hopefully to his better half, "it may not be so bad. It says here that the chairman of the committee which is organizing the $50,000,000 United Growers of America Co-operative to operate under the farm relief act declares that by removing competition and using more efficient marketing methods they will obtain both lower costs to the housewife and more money for the farmer. It would be fine for everybody if it worked that way, and . . ."

"Yes, but did you notice right in that same article that Mr. Jardine, who used to be Secretary of Agriculture, said the price of wheat had gone up from $1 to $1.57 largely through the action of the new grain marketing corporation after which this fruit and vegetable co-operative is patterned?"

"Well, the farmer ought to get a price above the cost of production, and if these big co-operatives can improve marketing methods and stabilize the price, they may be able to stop some of the big wastes and make more and still sell cheaper to us. And we would buy more."

"Not unless they change the present way of doing things," comes back Mrs. Consumer. "This Massachusetts commission says it is estimated that more profit was made in marketing 6000 cars of peaches this year than in marketing 15,000 last year. How does that strike you?"

"It isn't how it strikes me, but how it strikes the budget that counts. That simply means we eat fewer peaches. Such a system just doesn't seem right. Why, that way it would pay them to throw away half the crop. I certainly hope these big combinations of co-operatives find a way to change that sort of thing."

"So do I. If they are merely going to work like 'trusts' to obtain monopoly control of food supplies and then make us pay whatever the traffic will bear,' I'm against that kind of farm relief. I think it's about time for consumer relief."

Extracting the Essence of Opera

HOW to fit opera-going into a busy twentieth-century life has been a major problem to many persons for twenty-nine years at least. The production of an opera, with the time required to go to and from the lyric theater through traffic, occupies more than four hours. Yet the actual time of performance will take up not more than two-thirds of the evening. Delays are caused, not only by traffic regulations, but also by the interminable waits between acts which appear to be a necessary evil of the opera house. Who has not waited forty-five minutes to hear an act which took no longer than the wait?

If you are a patron and box owner, the problem is simplified. You arrive just before the lights go up at the end of the first act, and you leave whenever you like. But this plan is not feasible for the average citizen, who probably has paid more than he can afford for his seat and who, besides, may want to hear the music. Since he cannot prevail upon the management to shorten the intermissions, he really needs the next day to rest after his artistic pursuit. That is why, with many music lovers, opera is so much more popular in the concert hall than in the theater.

Furthermore, it must be confessed that the inspiration of the operatic composers is not always uniform throughout a score. In most of the operas there is a certain amount of padding; in some there are long passages that are incontestably dull. Even Wagner, whom most people consider the greatest of them all in the opera house, can be also at times the dullest. Whole acts may be dropped out of some operas; indeed, sometimes are. Cuts may be and are made elsewhere. Yet so long as the work is presented on a stage, tedious passages must be retained out of respect to the dramatic action.

Thus special interest attaches to the experiment of a French gramophone company, described in this newspaper by Emile Vuillermoz, the Monitor's musical correspondent in Paris. This company has had the happy thought of extracting the essence of the operas. Cutting away the superfluities, it purposes to preserve in records the most beautiful music of each of the great operatic scores. A start has been made with "Freischütz," by Weber. The result, M. Vuillermoz assures us, is admirable. Certainly the experiment seems in accord with the tempo of the age.

Talkies and the English Language

FEW subjects arouse in newspaper letter-writers such enthusiasm as the correct use and pronunciation of the English language. In a lively correspondence on this topic which is growing more voluminous every day in the letter columns of the London Daily Telegraph, the effect of the American talkies upon English speech seems to be the chief item of interest.

"Englishmen and Americans," as S. E. Morison observed memorably in his inaugural lecture at Oxford University some time ago, "both speak the same language, but through different organs." But it is a prevalent error in England at the moment to exaggerate the difference, real as it is, between an American and what would pass as an orthodox English intonation. As a matter of fact, it is probable that the innumerable varieties of the English language to be met with in Great Britain differ as radically among themselves as do any of them from the speech of the talkies. One significant circumstance is hardly appreciated at its true value. The talkies are in England universally intelligible, which is more than can be said of either the Yorkshire dialect or the Oxford accent.

With intonation is allied the question of slang. In one of that noble series of volumes with which P. G. Wodehouse increases the happiness of nations, a youthful student is reproached by his tutor for using a vigorous but ungrammatical expression. "I don't know about its being grammar," retorts the boy. "It gets across, don't it?" This young man surely had the root of the matter in him. The principal function of language is to get someone's meaning across to someone else. The success or failure in doing this is the ultimate test by which forms of speech stand or fall. English is a living and vigorous language; it has in the past assimilated Teutonic, Latin, French and Scandinavian locutions, and in exactly the same way today it is ready to adopt as legitimate both British and American slang expressions, if only they are able to justify their existence by the efficiency and clarity with which they reflect human thought.

It goes without saying that by far the larger proportion of slang expressions are to be condemned because they do not pass this elementary test. But the strength and power of the English language are often impaired, both in speech and in writing, by an opposite fault against which people are in general less prepared. Just as slang has too little formality about it, so there is a type of speech that has too much. The latter error is quite as mischievous as, and much more insidious than, the former. Thousands of people who would never dream of allowing slang to figure in their conversation say that they send their sons to "college" when they mean school. When they go to bed, they say that they are "retiring," and at table they use "serviettes" instead of napkins.

This avoidance of the natural and proper word in favor of expressions supposedly more genteel and refined is a danger to be guarded against as carefully and constantly as the temptation to debase the language by loose and inexact speech.

In Praise of Omelettes

A FRIEND of the blueberry pie suggests that the editorial quill also attempt an exposition of the glories of the omelette, a noble companion to a hungry man. He says that while a well-flavored blueberry pie, swimming in a dark ocean of juice, is doubtless a culinary achievement, a pie is only a fancy product intended to bring the meal to a grand climax. A more substantial dish is needed to give dignity and balance to the feast. Hence the omelette.

There is something to be said for our friend's point of view, but there are omelettes and omelettes. If he refers to the sort of concoction found in certain summer hotels and some restaurants, little can be said by way of praise. Here the omelette is as uninspiring as a cold flapjack, and as tasteless as rain water. It comes to the table after it has been fried to a crisp by a mere dabster of a cook, whose responsibilities end with the cracking of two eggs and the swift stirring of a spoon.

The real omelette requires planning and devotion and the play of imagination. It borrows the drifting white of a summer cloud, blends it gently with the beaten yellows of one-day yolks, gives a dash of seasoning, and then steers the result carefully into a pan tempered to receive it. There the gracious personality of the omelette begins to expand. Its roof billows into a fleecy, soft-brown deliciousness. An indescribable aroma steals from the stove, the kitchen becomes a gateway to anticipated pleasures. Even the mouth knows that a feast awaits.

When the omelette is done, a strip of fragrant bacon should be laid across its ruddy top and the hot dish quickly transferred to the dining room table, there to be dexterously served with fork and spoon.

Let the omelette have the center of the stage. To combine it with trimmings is to destroy its beneficent influence. The only exception is blueberry pie, added at the end of the banquet.

If this is the sort of omelette our friend is talking about, well and good. It shall have its proper meed of praise. Concerning the false-alarm, imitation omelette—sorry symbol of this gulping age—no editorial quill shall be lifted either to censure or to exalt. It were better to return the quill to the original goose.

Editorial Notes

"A newspaper's highest mission," said Louis I. Jaffe, editor of the Virginian-Pilot, in addressing the Institute of Public Affairs in Charlottesville, Va., "is not to give the public what is relished and smirked over by readers of lowest mentality, but rather to present what is enjoyed and welcomed by readers of more than average intelligence and discrimination." It can hardly be denied that a general adoption of this ideal would lift the thought of newspaper readers to a higher level.

Those who continually harp on the increase of drinking among college students will find little encouragement in the statement of Fielding H. Yost, University of Michigan coach, who recently said:

> If you should take away five hundred of the eleven thousand students on the University of Michigan campus, a bootlegger couldn't find a sale for a quart of liquor in a month. My observation is that college student drinking is confined to a few "smart alecks" and the upper crust, and is done mostly on special occasions, such as parties.

Arab chieftains in Cyrenaica, Libya, are going to learn that the ending of their long revolt against Italy is going to prove the value of peace over war. Italy had set aside a large sum for an intensive campaign against the rebels. This money is now to be devoted to railroad construction and agricultural purposes in the devastated territory. Construction in place of destruction.

The corporation manager who has agreed not to use the word "Indian" in advertising machine-made blankets evidently has an appreciation of the term "honest Injun."

With British civil aviation celebrating ten years of safe air transportation, airplane travel can certainly claim that it is far beyond the experimental stage.

Shakespeare at Pudboro

I

JUNE, from its treasury of colors, had adorned the Sussex country with unexcelled charm, seemingly with the laudable motive of welcoming a pilgrim newly arrived from the arid desert of London. It had, too, with appreciated thoughtfulness, ordered its feathered orchestra to pipe the pilgrim on his way, and over all the scene had hung a friendly sky wherein fleecy white clouds moved lazily across the blue. It is not unusual for June to do these kindly acts in the Sussex country, but somehow this day I seemed to accept these agreeable attentions in a personal way as I idled observant, but meditative, across the meadows toward Archibald's home.

Rusty, the Airedale, came to meet me as I vaulted the bars of the paddock and, with welcoming grin and wagging tail, escorted me houseward. As I crossed the tennis lawn, concealed from the house by a mass of shrubbery, I heard voices. One I recognized as my sister Helen's. She seemed to be declaiming something, but her declamatory efforts were interrupted by a masculine voice, belonging unmistakably to her husband, Archibald. As I drew nearer, still concealed by the shrubbery, I heard Helen say: "Romeo, Romeo! Wherefore art thou, Romeo?"

"No, no!" interrupted Archibald's voice, "you haven't accented it correctly yet. You should not ask where I am, but why I am, see?"

"Why you are what?" asked Helen.

"Why I am Romeo," replied Archibald.

"Well, you are Romeo because the Vicar asked you to be, aren't you?" asked Helen.

"Yes—er—no! I am Romeo because I was born that way, don't you understand?" cried Archibald, "I am a Montague and you're a Capulet, and our families don't—er—clink, as it were. You're supposed to be in love with me, not because I am Romeo, but because—er—because I am me, if you follow, and your family being Montagues object to your loving a Capulet, see. In other words, Romeo is non compos mentis—er—I mean, persona non grata to your family, and therefore when you appear on the balcony and stretch out your arms to the moon and say: 'Romeo, Romeo! wherefore art thou Romeo?' you must emphasize the last word, 'Romeo,' like this: 'wherefore art thou ROMEO!' See?" Archibald's voice rose to a sort of bellowing shriek at the word "Romeo," and had the gentle Juliet in ancient times employed the same emphasis, it is probable that a good part of Verona would have stirred uneasily in its slumbers.

* * *

"Oh, dear," cried Helen in a tired voice, "I don't see any difference. I come out on the balcony and ask the moon where Romeo is, and—"

"You ask the moon why Romeo is," cried Archibald.

"But I don't care why he is, I only want to know where he is," said Helen.

"Here!" I cried dramatically, appearing from behind the shrubbery. Helen, with a small book in her hand, was leaning from the window of what Archibald is pleased to call his study, and Archibald himself was standing beneath the window, holding another small book. My dramatic appearance caused Helen to drop her book, and Archibald, starting violently, dropped his monocle and hurled his book at me. I caught it and came forward.

"A plague o' both your houses!" I cried. "Why splittest thou the ambient air with raucous mouthings? Marry, forsooth and also zounds! Er—in other words, what's all this row about?" Archibald readjusted his monocle and spoke with dignity.

"What you are pleased to term a row is the Balcony Scene from Shakespeare's immortal 'Romeo and Juliet.'"

"I presume so, but wherefore?" I asked.

"Wherefore what?" said Archibald.

"Wherefore art thou, ROMEO!" I bellowed. Then ensued a brief period of scurrying around the tennis lawn, but, as I proved swifter of foot than my histrionic brother-in-law, he finally desisted from the chase, called a peace conference, and Helen having joined us we sat down in garden chairs to talk it over.

"It was the Vicar's idea," said Archibald.

"And we couldn't refuse, could we?" said Helen.

"It's to be given for a very worthy object," said Archibald.

"In aid of the fund for providing a sports ground for Pudboro," said Helen.

"Where they can play cricket," said Archibald.

"And tennis," said Helen.

"And bowls," said Archibald.

* * *

"And the Vicar," said Helen, "thought out a splendid idea. There is to be a Shakespearean festival by local talent—"

"At the Pudboro Town Hall next Saturday evening," said Archibald.

"And the Vicar said the Balcony Scene from 'Romeo and Juliet' would be just the thing for Archibald and me, and at first we said no, didn't we, Archie? but the Vicar pleaded, and finally we—er—er—"

"It's for a very worthy cause," said Archibald. There was a pause. I was evidently expected to say something.

"Er—well, I think you will—er—both look very pretty," I said. "Are you going to play it as—er—comedy or straight romance?"

"Comedy?" he echoed, "Romeo was not a comedian."

"No, but you must not forget that the community in general has an idea that you are a humorous speaker. They'll rather expect something funny from you. You remember how you opened that Bazaar in aid of the Town Pump."

"Nonsense! I've lived that down long ago."

"I'm not so sure," I said, "but we will hope for the best. Have you learned your parts yet?"

"Yes," said Helen.

"No," said Archibald.

"I know every word of my part!" said Helen indignantly.

"Granted," said Archibald, "but your concept of the part of Juliet leaves much to be desired. Why, old chap, she simply will not accent the word 'Romeo' when she addresses the moon, and she actually lapses into untimely mirth when I say: 'O, speak again, bright angel!'"

"Well, I'm not a bit like a bright angel!" said Helen, repressing an evident impulse to relapse again.

"Of course, you're not," agreed Archibald, "neither am I a 'tassel-gentle' (whatever that may mean) that you call me later on, but do I chortle and spoil the scene?"

"Peace, peace, good Romeo," I cried, "and cease thy untimely cachinnation, gentle Juliet. If the worthy Vicar is not to be disappointed in the Balcony Scene, there is evidently work to be done here. You need a stage manager, a director, someone who will stand around in his shirt sleeves and roar at you! You've been trying to rehearse yourselves. It can't be done. You simply cannot see yourselves as others hear you—er—well, you know what I mean. On the other hand, a stage manager—"

"Good egg!" exclaimed Archibald. "Will you?"

"Of course," said I, taking off my coat, "I've always wanted to boss a stage. Take your places, please. Back to your window, Juliet."

* * *

"Oh, please, not again before lunch," pleaded Helen. "I've hung out of that window for the last two weeks and, if I have to do it again just now, I know I shall overemphasize that word 'Romeo.' I shall simply screech it!"

So I put on my coat again. The stage manager who argues with the temperamental leading lady either lacks wisdom or has abnormal courage. After lunch, we resumed rehearsals. Archibald climbed over an imaginary wall into Juliet's garden, turned to listen to the departing footsteps (also imaginary) of Mercutio and Benvolio, and then, in deep tones, spoke his first line: "He jests at scars that never felt a wound." This was the cue for Juliet's appearance on her balcony, and accordingly Helen hung out of the window and gazed dreamily at an imaginary moon. Archibald continued his lines:

> But, soft! what light through yonder window breaks?
> It is the yeast, and Juliet is the sun!

"Just a moment, Archibald," I said, "please repeat that last line."

"It is the yeast, and Juliet is the sun!" repeated Archibald.

"Ah," I said, "the rising of the sun may suggest yeast, but Shakespeare unfortunately has written it 'east,' and we must stick to the text, you know."

"I said 'east!'" cried Archibald, indignantly.

"You must not contradict the stage manager," I said. "Please repeat the line and cut out the 'y.'" Archibald hesitated, swallowed hard, but repeated the line with the unnecessary letter eliminated. It sounded much better, and I advanced considerably in my own estimation as stage boss. However, as Archibald continued with his lines, I was considerably surprised to note how well he knew most of them and with what fervor he entered into the character of Romeo.

As if spurred by the presence of myself as audience, Archibald's rendition fairly vibrated with romantic emotion, and Helen, evidently amazed at his dramatic ardor, forbore to indulge in untimely mirth when Romeo cried: "O, speak again, bright angel!" As if caught by Archibald's fervor, she entered into her part of Juliet with enthusiasm, and at the proper moment accented the word "Romeo" so as to give the correct meaning to the line.

* * *

As stage manager, I had little to do but supply here and there to each a forgotten word or line. To be sure, I had to remind Archibald now and then no Montague ever wore a monocle, as at some excited utterance he absently adjusted it. Then, too, there were overelaborate gestures that had to be toned down, as well as temptations of both to speak too loudly. They would forget that Juliet's household was supposed to have retired for the night. On the whole, however, it was not badly done, and both Romeo and Juliet beamed at my commendation.

"Of course," said Archibald as Juliet disappeared from her window, "Helen is not quite perfect yet, and even I might—er—work my own part up a bit, but we are not too infelicitous, eh? You've seen worse on the stage?"

"Oh, quite," I said.

"And I say, old chap, of course you are coming down for the show. Would you mind—er—standing in the wings with the book of the words while our scene is on?"

"Delighted," I said.

"Not that I shall need any prompting," continued Archibald, "but Helen—well, you know how forgetful women are."

B. F.

(Concluded Tomorrow)

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Books for Men at Sea

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the most kindly and friendly services rendered today is that of the American Seaman's Friend Society. It meets the need of men on board ship for reading matter, as well as the many calls from sea captains for loan libraries. Loan libraries put up in strong boxes to withstand the sea weather, and each containing over forty well-selected books, are put on the various ships. Each library contains books of adventure, travel, biography, history, science (navigation, astronomy, electricity or engineering) fiction, religion and worship. Each library contains a Bible, a dictionary, and an atlas; and the religious books are nonsectarian, but rather inspirational and helpful. The report of the librarian who has been with the organization some forty years of its hundred years' existence says that only such books are chosen as would "create a kindly spirit and good fellowship among the crew, cheer them in their lonely hours at sea, aid them in advancement in position on board ship and build up their moral character."

A library often travels on the sea for months, and sometimes years, before the vessel, going from port to port and changing crews at each port, comes back to headquarters. Every volume is kept somewhere until it is worn out or lost. Fortunately, as the life of each library is about six years, books are being constantly received and distributed so that the service has constantly been going on in an increasing degree. Many letters from the men on board ship show the appreciation with which the libraries are received.

A. BONNER.

New York, N. Y.

Voting on Dishonor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is proposed to take a referendum on the scrapping of our state machinery for carrying out the liquor law.

Jean Chouan, the leader of the royalist revolt in La Vendée, after the French Revolution, was a peasant with the heart of a knight. Some republican prisoners had surrendered under a promise that their lives should be spared. His savage followers afterward regretted the promise and wished to disregard it. They muttered and murmured, and finally began to call out to put the matter to vote. Jean Chouan answered resolutely, "Never, while I am your captain, shall we put it to vote whether we will do a dishonorable thing." The story comes back to me when I catch myself considering, and, as it were, putting to vote in my mind some notion that ought to be simply kicked out.

When the wets seek a referendum as to whether the voters want the Eighteenth Amendment repealed, they are within their rights. But a referendum to make the enforcement of the law more difficult while it exists is a referendum on a distinctly dishonorable proposition.

The Massachusetts Legislature voted to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment; and while that amendment remains part of the United States Constitution, Massachusetts has no right to try to throw upon the Federal Government the whole burden of carrying out the law. But the attempt is in line with the policy of the Constitutional Liberty League, whose leaders are not ashamed to confess that they hope for a great deal of lawbreaking, with the consequent crime and disorder, as an argument for repeal.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Chilmark, Mass.

Selling Liquor at the Crossroads

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Several newspapers, possibly controlled by wet interests, seem bent on creating a suspicion of doubt in the public mind as to the ultimate success of prohibition in the United States. Here is a question that may be asked in that connection: "How would the careful motorist like to see the sale of beer, light wines, etc., resumed openly at every crossroad?

Furthermore, every great moral movement requires at least two generations for its complete development. Reference is made to Froude's "History of England," a monumental work covering the period from the fall of Cardinal Wolsey in 1524 to the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, only sixty-four years.

Let the wets, half-wets, damps and moists take note of the comparative progress made by prohibition in this country in ten years, and, in conclusion, let all true friends of the cause visualize conditions fifty years hence.

CITIZEN OF MONTANA.

"Millionaires' Highway"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with much interest the letter by C. A. Cook in The Christian Science Monitor of July 23 entitled "Plenty of Work for Spare Millions." I am led to ask, Why not a highway in some part of the United States built by the many unemployed men and financed by one or more of the men who are giving large sums of money in other lines of philanthropy? It could be named "Millionaires' Highway." I firmly believe such an enterprise would give more happiness, hope and courage to "carry on" to these unemployed men and their families than any other gift.

A word in praise of The Christian Science Monitor. I am a Baptist, but I read your paper daily. It edits everything worth while and decent to read. (MRS.) JESSIE MILLER.

Clay Center, Kan.